BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor. . . A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1863. { NO. 2.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BLADEN COUNTY,
*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1863.*

Martha Simmons
and others,
vs. } Petition for division of Negroes.
John B. [illegible]
and wife and others.

IN THIS CASE, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that [illegible] Simpson and wife Penelope, and the children of Wiley M. Daniel, dec'd, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Journal, published in the Town of Wilmington, notifying the defendants, [illegible] Simpson and wife Penelope, and the children of Wiley M. Daniel, dec'd, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the [illegible] Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur to this Petition, or it will be taken *pro confesso*, and [illegible] as to them.

Witness, Dugald Blue, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday in August, A. D. 1863.
DUGALD BLUE, Clerk.
Sept. [illegible], 1863. 51-6t*

SALT—SALT.

PERSONS wishing to purchase a good article, will find it to their advantage to call at the firm of EASTERS & CO., at Little River, S. C., where they keep on hand a supply which they will sell at low figures. There is also fine facilities for getting the salt up to the Railroad [illegible].
EASTERS & CO.,
Little River, S. C.
[illegible], 1863. 45-9t*
[illegible] Observer, copy to amount of $10.

A BARGAIN.

NOT being able to work the property to advantage, I offer for sale my MILL and some 1500 acres of LAND attached. The Mill is located a few miles from the mouth of the [illegible] Folly river, and is approachable by vessels large enough to run to the West Indies and to other ports desired. A Saw and Grist Mill is up and has been in operation some three years. The pond and power is one of the very best in the lower part of the State, being easily controlled, and affording ample power for any desired amount of machinery and inexhaustible. A sufficiency of timber may be got on the lands and obtained on the branches of [illegible] Folly river to keep a Saw or Saws running for the next forty or fifty years. The grits [illegible] a sufficient amount of corn and must continue to increase. Below the Mill is a good body of rich marsh land, easily put in a state of cultivation. The pond flows some three to four hundred acres of good rice land, the [illegible] land, the balance formerly [illegible] and very rich. The pond flows much more land [illegible] quantity may all be [illegible] it serves to flow the land [illegible] of the upland is timbered with [illegible] and pretty well adapted to [illegible] and peanuts. The balance of the [illegible] timbered with pine. At the lower [illegible] put up a set of [illegible] with many thousand cords of wood [illegible] or expected.

[illegible] such property, had best [illegible] for themselves. If my health was as formerly, the property could not be bought for about [illegible].
JNO. MERCER.
[illegible] 47 tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having qualified at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Sampson county, as Administrator on the estate of [illegible], deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons holding his receipts as Deputy Sheriff or Constable will present the same and get their papers or have settlement, &c.

This the [illegible] day of September, 1863.
J. R. BEAMAN, Adm'r.
Sept. 24, 1863. 52-3t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ONSLOW COUNTY.
*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1863.*
Catharine Robinson, deceased.

The Heirs at Law of said deceased.

THE NUNCUPATIVE WILL OF CATHARINE ROBINSON, deceased, having been offered for probate, on motion, it is ORDERED by the Court, that the Clerk issue notice to the next of kin to appear at the next term of this Court, to contest the said will, if they desire: and that advertisement be made in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said heirs of the filing of this notice, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer thereto, or the same will, will be allowed to probate.

A. J. JOHNSTON, Clerk.
Sept. [illegible] 52 6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having qualified at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Sampson County, as administrator of the estate of J. B. Cox, Sen., decease, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This the [illegible] day of September, 1863.
J. R. BEAMAN, Adm'r.
Sept. [illegible] 1863 52-3t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ONSLOW COUNTY,
*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1863.*

[illegible] Adm'r
[illegible]
vs. } Petition to make Real Estate Assets.
[illegible]

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that John [illegible] and wife Lydia, Wm. Morton and Jacob Morton, [illegible] in this cause reside beyond the limits of this State, it is thereupon motion, Ordered by this Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, at the Court House door in Jacksonville, and three other public places in this county, and also in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

A. J. JOHNSTON, Clk.
Sept. [illegible] 52 6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned at September Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, having qualified as Executor on the estate of H. L. Fen[illegible], deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This the [illegible] day of September, 1863.
J. R. BEAMAN, Executor.
[illegible] 52 3tp

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having qualified at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session for Sampson County as Administrators of the estate of J. W. Lane, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This the [illegible] day of September, 1863.
J. R. BEAMAN,
[illegible] FAISON, } Administrators.
Sept. [illegible] 52-3t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, at September Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, having qualified as Administrator on the estate of [illegible], deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN F. BISHOP, Adm'r.
Sept. [illegible] 12-1t 52-3t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
*Sampson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1863.*

Martin O. Moore, Curtis Thomson and wife Jane, William E. [illegible] and wife Harriet O., James Moore and Henry W. Moore.
vs.
Thomas O. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife Sarah W., and the Heirs at law of Walter Moore, deceased.
*Petition for division of Slaves.*

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this cause reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in the town of Clinton, on the third Monday of November next, and answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, William C. Draughon, Clerk of said Court at office in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1863.
WM. C. DRAUGHON, Clerk.
Sept. [illegible], 1863. 1-6t

TEACHER WANTED.

IN Common School District No. 20, New Hanover county, (on Colvin's Creek.) A person qualified to teach the classical branches would be preferred. Applicants duly qualified will apply to

JOEL L. MOORE, }
E. A. HAWES, } Committee.
WM. R. HENRY, }

Sept. 24th 16-1t—1-1m*

LOST.

A FEW DAYS AGO, between my house and Woodington Church, on the Wilmington road near Kinston, my PORTMONIE, containing about $250 in Confederate notes, and the following notes of hand, made payable to me as Administrator to James Nunn, deceased. One note on John A. Parrott for $ 60, sureties forgotten, date Jan. 30th, 1861, and due July 30th, 1861.—One note on Durant Alphin principal, and Wm Nunn and M. C. C. Lawson sureties, for $111, dated Jan 30th, 1861, due Dec. 30th, 1861. One note on W. F. Loftin principal, Wm. Fields and John Bryant, deceased, sureties, for $61, subject to a credit by return of boy of $18, no e dated Dec 30th, 1861, due Dec. 30th, 1862. One note on Walter Dunn, made payable to W. Nunn, and endorsed by him to me, for $700, dated and due March, 1860. One note on John Holland, made payable to L. Friend, for $25, dated and due Jan. 1st, 1860 One receipt on Wm. Fields, Sheriff, for $54 50. One receipt on R. E. Davis, dated 2nd Sept., 1863, for $1,200.

The makers of said notes are warned against paying them to any one except myself, and all persons are warned against trading for the above notes. A reward of $50 will be paid for the delivery of said Portmonie and contents to myself, or leaving it with any one so that I can get it.

J. H. NUNN,
Sergeant Co. F,
8th Battalion N. C. P. Rangers,
Kinston, N. C

Oct. 1st, 1863 1 4t*

NOTICE.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about two weeks since, my negro boy OWEN. He is very black, about five feet, six inches high, twenty-two years old and has a slight impediment in his speech. I will give a reward of Twenty five Dollars for his arrest,—so that I can get him.

CHARLES WHITE.
Sept. 26th, 1863. 1 4t*

TURPENTINE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will be in the market for Yellow Dip Turpentine, first of October next.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Sept. 22, 1863. 14a52 1 m*

## WILMINGTON, N. C., OCT'R 1, 1863.

On the first Wednesday in next month the people of this State, in their respective districts, will be called upon to vote for persons to represent them in the more popular branch of the next Congress of the Confederate States.—The soldiers in camp will vote on the Thursday previous, being the 29th of October.

In referring to the matter we have no intention to make party appeals, or drag partizan considerations into the arena at all. There is now, or at least there ought to be, but one party—that of the country. We have no opposition to any man or men, except in so far as their course may seem inimical to the public interest. We have no partizanship for any man simply on his own personal account. The public service is now the paramount consideration, and that can be best promoted by putting the right men in the *right places*; not, as the London *Times* once said, by putting round men into square holes, and square men into round holes.

Let us suppose that in any district there are only two candidates, or that there are any number of candidates up to a dozen, in either or any case it would appear that the principle of selection ought to be the same, founded upon the possession of the same characteristics and qualifications. First, honesty and devotion to the cause; next, firmness and ability.

Whatever we may do hereafter, it is certain that we cannot now afford to send gentlemen to Congress or to place them in any other public positions simply as rewards for the past, or as marks of personal friendship in the present. In the approaching elections the citizens, whether in the army or out of it, will do more than simply to confer a high honor upon those whom they may elect to represent them. The people will repose a solemn trust, and the representatives will assume a deep responsibility.

All this simply means that we want our ablest and best men in Congress, and that we should allow no minor considerations to interfere with our sending them there. The question is, Who can and will best serve the country in Congress? Who will best reflect our principles, and most successfully embody them in legislation?

We would ask a man no questions as to party antecedents, provided his present position was unexceptionable and free from the taint of that factiousness and disloyalty which have already borne bitter fruits in mob violence, in defiance to law, in desertion and plunder, in military executions, and in the blood of the misguided men whom it has seduced from their colors or incited to an armed resistance to the laws of the land, laws whose faithful observance are now so necessary to our independence—to our very existence.

But while we would make no tests founded upon differences of opinion existing before or since the secession of the State, not affecting the vital questions at issue, it could hardly be expected that we would silently submit to, or tacitly sanction such tests when made by others. We could not thus submit to or sanction the tests made by those who have sought to divide the people of North Carolina into "Destructives" and "Conservatives," thus arraying them against each other in hostile camps with the avowed determination of ostracising the one, and exalting the other on strictly party grounds and by means of a rigid party organization, as has been openly proclaimed and as openly acted upon.

THE Atlanta papers of yesterday contain nothing new from the vicinity of Chattanooga. The following from the *Appeal* of Tuesday gives the most definite idea of the position of the two armies of anything that we have yet seen:—

From the Atlanta Appeal, Sept. 29th.

THE TWO ARMIES.

The Huntsville *Confederacy* has advices from the extreme front as late as Sunday afternoon. From its statement we learn that at that time our lines extended from the river below the city, along the side of Lookout Mountain, at an elevation a little above the tops of the trees and sufficient to command a view of the enemy's lines, and, at the distance of about a mile from the enemy's outer line, and pass around to Missionary ridge, and thence to the river above the city, ranging from one to two miles in distance from the enemy's lines. Our fortifications consist of heavy logs, rails and stones covered with earth and about breast high, except at some points mounted by cannon, where the earthworks are heavier. The enemy are, also, well fortified, having an inner line of strong fortifications and an outer one of rifle pits for sharpshooters. The inner line embraces the square fort thrown up by General Bragg on an elevation south of the town, in which were two thirty-two pounders, which were spiked and abandoned, but the enemy had unspiked and had put them in position in the fort. They have, also, a fortification on the north side of the river, from which they could enfilade our line on the left in case of its advance into the valley or plain below. Some of our sharpshooters had their rifle pits in 300 yards of the enemy's. Longstreet's corps occupied the position on the left, near the base of Lookout Mountain, Hill's next, Buckner's next, and Polk's the extreme right.

From the positions occupied by a portion of our batteries, we can easily shell any portion of the enemy's works. Missiles were at one time thrown to the railroad depot, scattering a crowd of Yankees. For some reason our batteries had remained silent on Saturday and Sunday.

THE SITUATION

We can report no new movement on the part of either army on the Tennessee, with certainty. On the contrary, the main bodies of both remain comparatively quiet, and as they have been situated since Rosecranz retreated to Chattanooga. We have a report, apparently authentic, that in an address to his troops, on Friday, Rosecranz assured them of his ability and determination to not only hold the place, but also to resume offensive operations in a short time. Rumors of cavalry movements on our part looking to operations north of the river, are also current. Some of these we would like to state were true. The most effectual way to disturb Rosy in his lair, would be to get behind him, and this can be done if the attempt is not delayed. Delay may enable Federal reinforcements to reach the necessary line of communication with Chattanooga to such an extent that they will be able to hold them; and if this is permitted look out for another tedious period of ditching and inactivity otherwise.

The following is a list of wounded North Carolina soldiers, received at the Foard Hospital, in Marietta, Ga., from the battle field of Chicamauga, up to the 25th Sept, 1863.

5TH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Corp'l Jno. Stephens, Co. B, arm, slight.
Alfred Brooks, hand, slight.
Jas. M. Green, Co. K, hand and shoulder, severely.
Serg't Berry Stewart, Co. B, hand and neck, severely.
Serg't D. D. Coffee, Co. E, hand, severely.
Corp'l W. G. Carroll, Co. E, face, severely.
Serg't M. E. Thompson, Co. E, hip, severely.
Jas. Pewitt, Co. E, arm, severely.

CHARLESTON.—What the next move of the Yankees may be is somewhat difficult to say, perhaps one of the first will be a trial of their long-range ordnance upon the city.—Several new embrazures have been opened at Battery Gregg, on Cummings' Point, and have assumed a definite development towards the city. This was the situation on Tuesday, as stated by the Charleston papers. As late as Monday but one gun was known to be mounted to bear on the city. The Yankee work at Gregg progresses slowly but steadily. Perhaps they may shortly unmask a large number of guns to command Charleston, and they will be restrained by no considerations of pity or regard for that apparently devoted place or its people. We think it very nearly certain that the enemy has it in his power to do an immense amount of damage to Charleston, and will only be too glad of the opportunity and the excuse.

A Case at Bordeaux.

LeNord says the Tribunal of Commerce of Bordeaux has just given judgment in a case in which the point in dispute was the character of the rebel cruisers The question arose between the merchants whose goods, embarked on board American vessels, have been seized and burnt at sea by the Alabama, and the assurance companies who have guaranteed the cargo against capture or damage from pirates.

The question was a simple demand of indemnity on the part of the merchants, but in reality the debate involved the solution of the international question. What view is to be taken of the acts and conduct of the Alabama? If a pirate, the assurance companies are responsible, but there is, of course, no responsibility if she be regarded as a privateer.

The Tribunal relies upon the declaration of the French Government of June 11, 1861, which, proclaiming an absolute neutrality in the American war, acknowledged the rights of belligerents to the Southern as well as the Northern States. It holds that the Alabama, probably furnished with letters of marque, although no positive proof could be given in the case, has never attacked any but vessels of the enemy, respecting neutrals; and lays down that in such conduct, especially lies what constitutes the difference between a regular privateer and a pirate. It admits that if the Congress of Paris of the 30th March, 1856, had abolished privateering and letters of marque, its declarations are not applicable to the States of the American Union, which did not agree to the Convention, and desired to preserve the advantage of the old tradition of maritime war.

It concludes finally, that the Alabama, strictly speaking, has not exceeded its belligerent rights nor incurred the reproach of piracy.

LeNord, in reporting this judgment, remarks on the total omission from it of any reference to the most delicate side of the international question—the circumstance that the Alabama and Florida have not submitted their captures to the decision of a prize court, according to the received "invariable rule," but have constituted themselves judges and appropriated, of their own authority, goods seized on board Northern merchantmen.

FEEDING AN ARMY—YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—To form a proper idea of the difficulty of feeding a large army, it is only necessary to visit one of the Commissariat Depots. Take the single article of bread for the army of the Potomac, and we find it requires a building covering an acre of ground; twenty ovens are in constant operation, two hundred workmen are employed, and five hundred barrels of flour daily converted into ninety thousand loaves, of twenty-two ounces each, of the best quality of bread. The army regulations require that each man shall receive a daily ration of twenty-two ounces of bread, or of flour; by baking the savings to the Government in the month of June alone was 3174 barrels of flour, and in four months the difference in the cost of flour and bread has been enough to pay all the cost of erecting and furnishing the bakery, with a surplus of $7000, while the army has better bread than could have been made in camp. Some idea of the magnitude of its operations may be gathered from the fact that in one day last February 114,550 loaves were issued.—*Yankee paper.*

Confederate Bonds.

By the mail yesterday from Wilmington the agent of the Alabama Steamship Company in this city, received letters to the 18th of August from Liverpool, which advise him of the sale of Confederate eight per cent. bonds at thirty-five cents and that an offer of thirty-three cents for a large amount owned by the company was made and refused—and this right in the face of the news of the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the reported fall of Charleston. Surely this indicates a confidence in our securities abroad not expected by some of our croakers at home.

The truth is the depreciation of the currency, or rather the high prices, are not chiefly due to doubts of the solvency of the money, but simply to its abundance, which offers so great a temptation to high prices. Most men are not disposed to quarrel at the cost of a thing they need as long as they have the money to pay for it; and this disposition is taken advantage of, for the purpose of accumulating property and hoarding. Where the excess of our currency is not seen, it is considered more valuable. On the borders it is sometimes preferred to greenbacks, and among those who have no heart to give to the cause of the South. In New Orleans to-day, as compared with gold, it rates much higher than it does in Mobile. In Europe it is scarce. The people there are relieved from the temptation which it offers here at home. The people there, too, look at the final result of the war, and the ability of our country to carry a large debt with the calmness of mere speculators, and from a wise business point of view.

*Mobile Tribune.*

From various persons recently arrived from Chattanooga, we learn that Yankee officers, Sous Lieutenant to Major General, made anxious inquiries after the condition and where abouts of the "Chattanooga Rebel," upon their arrival in the town, the health of its editors, etc; and expressed no little disappointment that they did not capture one of the editors in the town. We can assure our "purple stomached" friends, that our pockets would not have been worth picking, if they had. Besides we have no idea of surrendering yet particularly since the Chickamauga. And, more, Meissures Bluebellies—if your cowardly legs will let you stop long enough in Nashville and Bowling Green until we can come up with you, we promise to devote a column each to the biography of all of you, not forgetting a full history of the dishonorable birth, disreputable character, and ignoble parentage of each one of you, with a short sketch of your parents, and the suspicious circumstance connected with your flight from the prison houses and jails of Europe. We shall have much more respect for your private soldiers even, when we catch them, than for your officers. The former usually steal from necessity—the latter were born thieves.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

A band of heroes constitute McNair's Brigade. It is composed of the 1st, 2d, and 4th Arkansas dismounted cavalry, and the 21st and 31st Arkansas infantry, the 4th Arkansas battalion, and the 39th North Carolina, Col. Coleman. Throughout the command the North Carolinians are better known as "tar heels," perhaps from their tenancity of courage and purpose as the sequel shows.

On Saturday, the first day of the battle of Chickamauga, at noon this brigade was ordered to support Gen. Gregg's command, then sorely pressed, on the left of Hood's division. Gregg was holding his position with great difficulty against tremendous odds. When ordered to advance, McNair's brigade rushed over Gregg's column, the 39th North Carolina and the 25th Arkansas being led by Col. Coleman. The Yankees gave way, but in good order, and were driven not less than three-fourths of a mile. Gen. Gregg pronounced this charge one of the most brilliant achievements of the day. A Yankee regiment which encountered the 39th North Carolina and 25th Arkansas was almost annihilated. These two skeleton regiments halted once to await support, but not receiving it they advanced, through the woods and into the open cornfields, where their own weakness and the strength of the Federal lines became apparent. Coleman's command, having exhausted their ammunition withdrew to Gregg's line of Battle and encamped for the night.

In the great battle of Sunday, McNair's brigade were on the left next to Hood's Division. At half-past nine they were lying behind an imperfect breastwork of fallen trees.

A strong column of the enemy advanced upon them. They were received with a destructive fire, and falling back, were charged by McNair's Brigade and driven in confusion over two lines of breastworks into the open fields. On an eminence two Yankee batteries commanded the whole of the open space. Just before his men entered this broad field Gen. McNair was wounded. The gallant Col. Harper, of the 1st Arkansas, was killed, and the command of the Brigade devolved upon Col. Coleman. The Brigade now diverged to the right, and under the leadership of the gallant North Carolinian, captured both the batteries. Eight of the pieces were at once taken to the rear, and two others were afterwards removed Gen. Bragg gave Col. Coleman an order for three of these guns to attach to his command.

These batteries were supported by a very strong Federal force, but McNair's Brigade charged so rapidly, loading and firing as they went, that the Yankees were surprised and routed. The assault is said to have been ferocious, and the victory complete.

The Federal artillerists fought infinitely better than their infantry supports, actually throwing shells and shot with their hands, into the faces of our men when they could no longer load their pieces. The two batteries captured were about one hundred yards apart, and when the guns were captured our men were compelled to move off with the utmost rapidity

Colonel Coleman was the first to place his hand upon a Federal field-piece, and the banner of the 39th North Carolina was the first unfurled above them—cheer after cheer announced the triumph of our gallant men and then came the hurried withdrawal of the guns from their places in the Federal lines.

Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds and Adj't J. D. Hardin, were just behind Col. Coleman, when he reached the Federal guns. Hardin was shot through the neck during the afternoon. When the brigade had fallen back to our lines and obtained supplies and ammunition it was again ordered forward to a height on the left to support Robinson's battery on the Lookout Valley Road. With Johnson's brigade and Hindman's Division on the right and Manigault's on the left, Col. Colman advanced to the closing fight of the day.

By successive charges the enemy were driven slowly but steadily from the chain of hills which formed his position, and the battle closed. Two hours of daylight and this portion of Rosencrans's army would have been annihilated.

Capt. Culpepper, of the artillery belonging to this brigade, displayed great skill and heroism. The loss of the brigade in killed and wounded was about forty per cent. The 39th North Carolina entered the fight with 238 men, and lost over 100. Of the whole brigade there are left about eight hundred men. Col. Coleman's coat was pierced by a ball, but he is unharmed.

The gallant Capt. Moore was killed, and Col. Huffstedler, of the 25th Arkansas, was pierced with five balls. He still survives, and may recover.

When the history of the battle of Chickamauga is written it will be found that no body of troops on that bloody field fought more gallantly nor won more honor than McNair's Brigade. And when the war has closed, the victory achieved on the "Stream of Death" will be pronounced the most complete of any that has been won from the beginning of the revolution.

*Atlanta (Ga.) Register.*

Our Wounded Soldiers.

The Huntsville Confederate says that there is a deficiency in the resources of the Medical Corps of Bragg's Army, necessary to the comfort and, even, the preservation of their lives, of the brave and patriotic men, who have unfortunately been wounded in the late battles before Chattanooga.

In the first place, there are not enough surgeons in the field to take proper care of the wounded, and they are not sufficiently provided with surgical instruments. The Editor heard an ambulance surgeon complain of these deficiencies, the other day. He was from the front, with wounded men, and that he had tried, in vain, to procure bullet forceps, to extract balls from wounds so necessary, before swelling should take place, to prevent the difficulty and danger of extraction and the increased painfulness of the operation to the patient.—He asked several other surgeons and no one of them had the instrument in his case. A fine opportunity is, therefore, presented, for physicians, throghout Georgia, to display their philanthropy, patriotism, liberality and skill. It is not yet too late for them to come forward and bring, or if they cannot come, to send, their cases of instruments. They will have ample scope for the exercise of their skill even now, and still more if another battle shall take place.

There is great deficiency also in men to remove the wounded and take care of them. General Bragg cannot spare enough of men for this important service.—There are hundred in this city who might render it invaluable service in this important work, we hope they will go forward at once an tender their services.

The Confederate also says there is great deficiency in hospital room, and calls upon the Governor to set apart the Military Institute building for the purpose

From the Augusta Chronicle, 23d.

The Government Clothing Bureau in Augusta.

We have several times alluded, in these columns, to the Goverment Clothing Bureau, located in this city, under the immediate supervision and control of Major Bridewell, Quartermaster C. S. A. It is worthy of note as one of the institutions, not only of our city, but of the Confederacy, and under the official management of Maj. Bridewell is accomplishing a great deal of good for our soldiers. The several departments are in the hands of gentlemen and ladies who understand their business, and most effectively co-operate with the Superintendent. Some idea of the vast amount of work done at and through this Bureau may be inferred from the subjoined statistics, which have been kindly furnished us by the courteous book-keeper, Mr. Gray:

From the establishment of the Bureau, in October, 1862, to date, Sept 15th, 1863, the total amount of woolen goods used in making clothing for the army was 220,000 yards; and the amount of cotton goods used in the same time was 650,000 yards. The amount of clothing made in that time is as follows: 55,000 pants, 37,000 jackets, 65,000 drawers, and 70,000 shirts.

The average cost of the woolen goods used was $2 52 per yard, and of the cotton goods 50 cents per yard; and the average cost of a suit complete is $20

About 1,500 women are employed at the present time in making up this clothing for the soldiers, and more could be constantly employed, and more clothing made, if the woolen goods could be obtained. The manufacture of clothing has very materially increased of late, and most of the work comprised in the above statement has been done within the past five months. The average amount of woolen goods now being cut up monthly is 27,000 yards, and of cotton goods 75,000 yards, while the average number of garments made up monthly is between 30,000 and 35,000, and the average monthly pay to seamstresses and workmen is $25,000.

The figures given above are in round numbers, but are sufficiently correct to show with what zeal and energy the Bureau is managed, and its affairs conducted by the attentive and indefatigable Superintendent and his corps of assistants, and what an amount of good must have been done since its establishment here.

General Lee's last Order on the Chickamauga Victory

General Lee has just issued the following congratulatory order to the Army of Northern Virginia, announcing the victory at Chickamauga by Gen. Bragg:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA., }
Sept. 24, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 89. }

The commanding General announces to the army, with profound gratitude to Almighty God, the victory achieved at Chickamauga, by the army of Gen Braxton Bragg.

After a fierce and sanguinary conflict of two days, the Federal forces under Gen. Rosecrans were driven, with heavy loss, from their strong positions, and leaving their dead and wounded on the field, retreated, under cover of night, on Chattanooga, pursued by our cavalry.

Rendering to the great giver of victory, as is most justly due our praise and thanksgiving for this signal manifestation of his favor, let us extend to the army that has so nobly upheld the honor of our country, the tribute of our admiration for its valor, and sympathy for its suffering and loss.

Invoking the continued assistance of Heaven upon our efforts, let us resolve to emulate the heroic example of our brethren in the South, until the enemy shall be expelled from our borders, and peace and independence be secured to our country.

R. E. LEE, General.

WASN'T MUCH ACQUAINTED WITH HER HUSBAND.—Kansas City is a gay place and they have queer specimens of humanity down there. The following is from the Journal, about a woman of doubtful loyalty, who was recently before a Yankee Provost Marshal: "She gave as an evidence of her loyalty that her husband had been killed in the 106th Illinois regiment." 'When did your husband go to Illinois?' 'About three years ago.' 'That was before the war, was it not?' 'Yes.' 'Why did you not go with him?' 'Well, I didn't like to go off so far with a man I wasn't much acquainted with.' You don't mean to say that your husband was so much a stranger that you did not like to go with him?' 'Yes I do. I had only been married to him about a year, and I wasn't going to leave my folks and go off to Illinois with a man I didn't know much about.' What could he do but discharge her?"

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—The election for Congressmen in this State takes place on the first Wednesday in November, being the 4th day of the month.—The soldiers in the different Camps vote on the Thursday previous, which will be the 29th of October, and the Sheriffs, by law, are allowed seven days to make their returns from from the different Camps.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.
Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 30th, 1863.

Trains from Chickamauga Station have arrived here, bringing wounded soldiers. Those who can bear removal have been brought from the field. About 2500 remain in the field hospitals, being too severely injured to bear transportation.

A staff officer who left Lane's yesterday afternoon reports that Rosecranz had sent in a flag of truce. After considerable correspondence Bragg consented to exchange the wounded prisoners. They have about six hundred Confederates, and we have five thousand Yankees.

No change in the condition of affairs in front of Chattanooga. Rosecranz receives supplies by wagon trains from Stevenson depot.

Information reached Dalton yesterday that Sam'l Jones occupied Knoxville, and that Burnside retreated towards Cumberland Gap. The reports are credited in official circles.

Maj. Rice Graves, Gen. Breckinridge's chief of artillery, died on yesterday from wounds received at Chickamauga.

### LATE NORTHERN NEWS—ROSECRANZ' DEFEAT—LOSS OF MEN AND ARTILLERY—EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 30th, 1863.

Baltimore papers of the 29th instant have been received

The correspondent of the New York Times, at Washington, states that Rosecranz's official dispatches charge the loss of the late battle to McCook's disobedience of orders in failing to occupy an important position which had been assigned to him.

A telegram from Cincinnati, Sept. 25th, says that the army was saved from destruction by the stubborn defence of Thomas' corps on Sunday. Our losses have been most severe, and will scarcely fall short of 1,700 killed and 8,000 wounded. The loss of artillery will not fall short of 50 pieces.

Quarter Master General Meigs arrived at Rosecranz' head quarters on Saturday and examined his position, and declares that it cannot be taken short of a regular siege, which Bragg does not seem to be attempting.

A dispatch from Louisville states that Burnside was still at Knoxville on Friday.

There appears to be no prospect of an engagement between the army of the Potomac and Lee's forces, although that event was momently looked for a few days since.

A Memphis letter, of the 22nd, says that a formidable expedition against Mobile is being inaugurated, and that the feint against Texas will not interfere with it. The same letter says that Stonemans' corps is on their way to Rosecranz.

The steamers Fox, Alabama and Montgomery were recently captured by the Federal cruisers in the vicinity of Ship Island.

Col. Trusten Polk, formerly Senator from Missouri, with his wife and daughter, were captured at Bolivar Landing, Ark., on the 18th.

Hooker left Washington on Monday to enter active service, destination not stated.

It is said that the resignation of Burnside has been accepted.

Tobacco in the Louisville market has advanced 3 to 4 cents per hundred in consequence of the damage to the crops by the frost.

Gold in New York on Monday, 139¼.

The London Post, government organ, of the 14th says that the probable *bona fide* character and original order for these vessels [the rams] will be established to the satisfaction of the Government. There is no evidence to show that they were built or destined for the Confederate States. As the case stands at present, there is every likelihood that the Government will abandon the intention of interfering with them.

The London Times of the same date says that we have authority for stating that the two iron-clad vessels now building at Liverpool, will not be allowed to leave that port pending further inquiries, and until fresh instructions are given.

M. De Montholon, who was recalled to France expresly to be consulted on the Mexican question, has expressed himself to the Emperor as follows: If you will not recognize the Southern States, you may renounce the idea of founding a throne in Mexico.

The Confederate loan closed at 25 per cent. discount.—Consols closed at 92½ for money. Erie Railroad shares have declined 9 per cent.; Illinois Central 6½; United States sixes 1. No quotations of Cotton and Breadstuffs.

### FROM GORDONSVILLE.

GORDONSVILLE, Sept. 30th, 1863.

It is reported that firing was heard this morning at Germania ford. The enemy have strongly picketted Robertson's River, and are within three miles of Madison Court House.

### FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30th, 1863.

Deserters from Meade's army report that two corps have been sent to reinforce Rosecranz. Similar information has been received from more reliable sources. Deserters also say that Meade's army is fortifying at Culpeper C. H., and will fall back there. It is reported that two prominent citizens of Culpeper County have gone to Washington to have an interview with Lincoln on the condition of the country.

### FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Oct. 1st, 1863.

There is scarcely a doubt but that Meade has sent heavy reinforcements to Rosecranz, and will concentrate the remainder of his army near Culpeper Court House, at which point the Yankees are throwing up additional works, and are also building a large Hospital and houses for Quarter Masters' and Commissary stores, with the apparent design of making that place his base of operations.

The Yankee cavalry have again occupied Madison Court House in force. It is supposed they contemplate a raid in the rear of Lee's army to destroy the rail roads.

The firing at Germania ford yesterday was doubtless a feint to divert attention from the movements in Madison, and to keep up the appearance of a purpose to attempt to cross the river at the lower fords.

There is every indication that Meade will not bring on a general engagement, as he threatened to do a week or two ago.

### GENERAL LEE'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG.

RICHMOND, Oct. 1st, 1863.

Gen. Lee's official report of the Pennsylvania campaign, indicates that his purpose was to advance upon Harrisburg, but on the night of the 29th June, he ascertained that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac, and the head of his column had reached South Mountain. As our communication with the Potomac was thus menaced, it was resolved to prevent the further progress of the enemy in that direction by concentrating our army on the East side of the mountains at Gettysburg. The Federal army having interposed between Stuart's command and our main body, prevented communication with him until his arrival at Carlisle. The march towards Gettysburg was conducted more slowly than it would have been had the movements of the Federal army been known. After referring to the first day's fight, the report says that it had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base, unless attacked by the enemy, but finding ourselves unexpectedly confronted by the Federal army, it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our large trains. At the same time the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies while in the presence of the enemy's main body, as he was enabled to restrain our foraging parties by occupying the passes of the mountains. A battle thus became, in a measure, unavoidable. Encouraged by the successful issue of the engagement of the first day, and in view of valuable results that would ensue from the defeat of the army of Meade, it was thought advisable to renew the attack. The report then gives a general description of the battle of the second and third of July, commends the heroic valor of the troops, and explains the causes of the withdrawal of our army from Gettysburg, etc. It has been furnished to the Richmond press for publication.

### FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1st, 1863.

The enemy was firing slowly from their [illegible] Parrotts all day yesterday, at intervals [illegible] alternately at Sumter; Fort Johnson and Battery Simpkins. Fort Moultrie and Battery Simpkins were replying vigorously. No casualties or damage of consequence on our side. Very heavy firing is going on between the [illegible] batteries this morning.

### SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 30th, 1863.

The Legislature adjourned to-day, having passed an act providing against desertion from the Confederate service by allowing volunteering [illegible] of mounted infantry. Also, an act to provide for the election of members of Congress. Also, an act to amend an act to supply negro labor for coast defence.

### FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1, 1863.

There has been less firing during to-day than for several weeks past. The enemy [illegible] steadily pounding at the ruins of Sumter from his old batteries on Morris Island beyond Wagner. The enemy's fire was chiefly at Sumter, but he also shelled Fort Johnson. Our batteries and Fort Moultrie replied with a brisk and steady fire. All quiet to-night.

### THE BOMBARDMENT PROGRESSES AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2, 1863.

Heavy firing was kept up during the greater part of last night; but little firing this morning.

### FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 2, 1863.

Nine Federal prisoners were sent through to Richmond to-day, captured on Manassas plains. Mosby's troopers are busy in the enemy's rear.

A Yankee conscript deserter came through yesterday, and reports that many conscripts are coming to Meade, and that they have guards [illegible] front and rear and all around to prevent their escape.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

William Barker, the Young Patriot.

A TERRIBLE ROMANCE—BY ARTEMUS WARD.

The following "short and sweet" romance, in two chapters, points a moral and adorns a [illegible] tale, which will not be lost upon our [illegible] and others who desire to contract [illegible] with a mother of money:

I.

"No, William Barker, you cannot have my daughter's hand in marriage until you are her equal in wealth and social position."

The speaker was a haughty old man of some sixty years, and the person whom he addressed was a fine looking young man of twenty-five.

With a sad aspect the young man withdrew from the stately mansion.

II.

Six months later the young man stood in the presence of the haughty old man.

"What! you here again?" angrily cried the old man.

"Ay, old man," proudly exclaimed William Barker, "I am here your daughter's equal and yours!"

The old man's lips curled with scorn. A derisive smile lit up his cold features, when, casting violently upon the marble centre table an enormous roll of greenbacks, William Barker cried—

"See! Look on this wealth! And I've ten fold more. Listen, old man! You spurned me from your door. But I did not despair. I secured a contract for furnishing the army with beef."

"Yes, yes," eagerly exclaimed the old man.

"And I bought up all the [illegible] cavalry horses that I could find

"I see, I see!" cried the old man. "And good beef they make, too."

"They do! and the profits are immense."

"I should say so."

"And now, sir, I claim your daughter's fair hand!"

"Boy, she is yours. But hold! look me in the eye.—Throughout all this have you been loyal?"

"To the core!" cried William Barker.

"And," continued the old man, in a voice husky with emotion, "are you in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war?"

"I am, I am!"

"Then, boy, take her! Maria, child, come hither. Your William claims thee. Be happy, my children! and whatever our lot in life may be, let us all support the Government!"

[The scene of this romance is located in the Lincoln dominion, which may be a mistake, as it would apply to well a little further South.

Failure of the Yankee Draft.

The New York World of the 15th says:

The draft has proved a failure. Of that there can be no sort of doubt. To raise 300,000 men, 450,000 were conscripted, and of these less than 50,000 will find their way into the army, either in person or by proxy. There was no attempt at open resistance to the draft except in this city and Boston, but there was a unanimous determination among all classes of citizens to, in every way, evade the provisions of the act. This was manifested even more earnestly in strong administration States, like Massachusetts, than in localities where the opposition are very much stronger in numbers. The city of New York, for instance, notwithstanding the heavy list of exemptions on account of alienage, will send many more men to the field in proportion to the number drafted than any of the New England States. This, however, is due to the Supervisor's substitute fund.

We will not now discuss the philosophy of this unanimous determination to nullify the conscript law. It is enough that it is a fact, that there has been no public sentiment strong enough even to cause the most strenuous advocates of the administration and its measures into loyally taking upon themselves the burdens of conscription. It was universally shirked, and by none more openly and shamelessly than those who denounced all who doubted the wisdom of such an enactment.

But the question comes up, how is the administration to fill its armies? It wants men certainly not less than 150,000 more than the draft has yielded. To another draft there are many and serious objections.—It would be submitted to, of course, but it would naturally be looked upon as a [illegible] and would excite serious [illegible]. Town upon [illegible] circles have been scarcely [illegible] scripts, and another [illegible] would be [illegible] intolerable.

From the Confederate (Ga.) Union.

Georgia in Arms.

Passengers on all our Rail Roads say that there appears to be one continual stream of soldiers [illegible] towards the Tennessee River. The invasion of Georgia by Rosecrans has thoroughly aroused the people of Georgia to the imminent danger that hangs over them, and from Tunnel Hill to Atlanta, Georgia [illegible] camp. The men have every where rushed to arms at the call of the Governor, and if they should be [illegible] we verily believe the women would take up arms to [illegible] the invader. Rosecrans has been [illegible] but let no man dream that our work is done. It is but well begun. The snake is scotched, but not killed. His troops are discouraged and [illegible] before us. Now is the time to strike [illegible] effective blows [illegible] their defeat [illegible] and drive him [illegible]. Gen. Bragg will follow [illegible] result. We [illegible] not cease [illegible] [illegible] State [illegible] opposition [illegible] themselves [illegible] they are worthy [illegible] crans has taken [illegible] until he [illegible] do not [illegible] is easy [illegible]

We have just [illegible] of the 16th [illegible] who [illegible] editing) [illegible] tucky, kicked him [illegible] in the [illegible] of his [illegible] then kicked [illegible] and there left [illegible]

At his residence, [illegible] G. [illegible] WRIGHT, 54 years of age.

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1863.

## OUR SUSPENSION AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON, —CHATTANOOGA AND THE WEST.

On last Tuesday morning our large power press refused to work, overstrained, no doubt, by constant running at a high rate of speed. As the *Journal* could not come out without the co-operation of the press, the result was precisely what might have been anticipated—the *Journal did not come out.* This will account for the suspension of our issue for the last three days, during which time we have had our printing machinery thoroughly overhauled and trust now to have things in such order as to guard against the necessity of another suspension from the same cause for a long time to come. We cherish the hope that no other cause less easy of removal may interfere with our future operations.

For being able to resume operations to-day, we are indebted to the courtesy of Col. FREMONT, Engineer and Superintendent of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and also to Mr. M. MILLAN, Master Mechanic, and Messrs. PETTEWAY and CALL, Machinists in the Company's Shops, who pushed through with all possible expedition, and by working extra hours, the necessary repairs. But for this our resumption might have been postponed for several days, as the private establishments were too much occupied to attend immediately to our case.

The despatches in our telegraphic columns will give the most important news of the week and render any extended editorial *resume* unnecessary. Indeed, the news when summed up, does not amount to much. We can see very little calculated to really affect the "situation." We may remark *en passant*, that the returns from Georgia *do not* bear out the Raleigh *Standard's* last valicinication. The *Standard* classes Governor BROWN and Mr. FURLOW, candidates for Governor of Georgia, as "Destructives" and Mr. JOSHUA HILL as a "Conservative," and adds:—"We predict that Mr. HILL will be elected by a large majority."—We don't see the majority.

The attempt made to blow up the New Ironsides in the harbor of Charleston on last Monday, was certainly sufficiently daring and but for the accident to the machinery of the small steamer employed would have been unattended with loss to the gallant party engaged in it. From the accounts subsequently received, we are led to fear that the injury to the Ironsides is comparatively small, although, in truth there is nothing definite. Lieut. GLASSEL, the leader of the expedition had, as we have learned, been quite recently detached from service at this point. A passenger by this morning's train says that it was rumored in Charleston when he left that Lieut. GLASSEL and the other missing men had been picked up by the enemy and were prisoners on board the Ironsides. This is *but* a report, but is not at all improbable. It is the opinion of some well informed parties that the Yankees will defer opening upon the city with their Cummings' Point batteries until the result of other movements is ascertained. In the event of their failure it is supposed that they will immediately open on the city, with a view to compelling its capitulation or occasioning its destruction. Indeed it is said that some important movement appears to be on foot among the Yankee troops on the islands. Having greatly strengthened their works on Morris' Island they will be able to hold that position with a greatly reduced force, and it is even said that their numbers on Morris Island are already greatly diminished. The troops removed from there, as well as their recent heavy reinforcements, must be designed to operate against the city in some other direction. Rumor points to James' Island as the proximate point of attack. We shall soon see what they will try to do.

It is a great pity that nothing of good for us can happen west of the Alleghanies, without more than enough of evil and bitterness to overbalance it. Apparently General BRAGG's victories are less the prelude to an active pursuit of the enemy, than to a vigorous campaign against his own generals. After Murfreesboro' he availed himself of his rank to reflect severely upon General BRECKINRIDGE, than whom a more gallant man does not live. Now, although, to be sure, ROSECRANS is not driven out of Chattanooga, we ought to be satisfied that General BRAGG has not been idle, for has he not put Generals POLK, HINDMAN and FORREST under arrest?

Somehow it is not pleasant. POLK's command it is said will devolve, for the time being, upon Major General CHEATHAM who is a brave and able commander and well-beloved by his men.

We [illegible] the reported slow shelling [illegible] of the northern anti-Lincoln papers [illegible] reinforcements have to be drawn to Rose[illegible] to take the place of the Ohio [illegible] to help to beat VALLANDIGHAM [illegible] in Ohio next Tuesday. We [illegible] VALLANDIGHAM'S election.

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[illegible] last night [illegible] of the Jewelry Store of Messrs. [illegible] on Market street, was forced open [illegible]. All the more valuable goods having been [illegible] from the shelves and counters and carried [illegible] the loss is not comparatively little, [illegible] eight hundred dollars [illegible] the place. Any information [illegible] will please report it to the police.

SYNOD.—The North Carolina Presbyterian Synod meets in Salisbury this year on the 28th of October.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT, which appears in this paper, will be read with interest. The Richmond *Whig* says: "The narrative is lucid, dignified and modest. No one, friend or foe, will doubt its truthfulness, and it will constitute in history the touchstone by which the accuracy of Yankee accounts of the same affairs will be tested. The statement of plans and occurrences involves the admission that the expedition into the enemy's territory did not accomplish all that was hoped of it, but it at the same time effectually disposes of all the Yankee swagger about victory, and makes it evident that there was no time when the Confederate army was not full master of its own movements. The Yankee army at Gettysburg, after being beaten back two days, escaped a rout only by advantage of position. This is all that they can claim, or that the impartial historian will allow them. Our matchless old army of the Potomac has never yet been beaten."

### The Mexican Question—Maximilian Accepts the Throne.

A Paris letter says: "The Count Montholom will start on the 16th for his new post in Mexico, and it is not a little curious that, having been so lately employed as French Consul General at New York, he should ardently recommend the recognition of the South."

The London 'Times' city article says: "It is not believed that anything is really known of the plans contemplated by the French Government for establishing the future financial position of the Mexican Empire.

It is, however, reported that the nearly isolated peninsula of old or lower California divided from Sonora by a gulf 700 miles long, called the Lake of California, or Vermillion Sea, will be the territorial security ceded to France. It contains some sixty thousand square miles. It abounds in silver, gold, lead and copper mines, and islands covered with forests of cedar trees. It is, moreover, the nearest point in Mexico to the French possessions in the Pacific.

The London Morning Post, of the 12th, has a special telegram from Paris, announcing that the Archduke Maximilian has positively accepted the throne of Mexico.

The Times, in its city article, says that there is no reason to anticipate any trouble from the manner in which the United States will regard the proceedings in Mexico. It quotes from the New York Journal of Commerce to sustain these views.

For the Journal.

MAGNOLIA, Duplin County, Oct. 1, 1863.

*Messrs Editors:*—The citizens of this place and vicinity, were so agreeably entertained last Friday night by a Concert and exhibition of Tableaux performed by the young ladies and gentlemen, for the benefit of soldiers' families in this District, that I cannot refrain from giving you a sketch of the proceedings. The whole affair was conducted with great skill and *eclat*, under the supervision of Mrs. Rothwell, now in charge of the school at the College here. The opening scene was very imposing. I suppose it included the entire corps of the fair exhibitors, who chanted most harmoniously a very sprightly rural chorus in praise of wood and river and the exhilarating sports of archery.—Each charming nymph gracefully waving, with measured cadence, a wreath of evergreen which showed as though the very trees were instinct with moving life as when "Birnam wood did march to Dunsinane." Next followed a daguerreian view of the leading incidents in the pathetic story of Paul and Virginia. The casualties which befell the ill-starred, youthful pair, were faithfully depicted by the shifting scenes of the Tableaux, while the story itself was clearly and succinctly narrated by Mrs. Rothwell, so that any one in the company present, not previously acquainted with the narrative, could by recital readily comprehend and connect the varying events in their order of time, from childhood's dawn to the catastrophe of the shipwreck. I do not aim at reporting every scene of the exhibition, merely wishing, where all was good, to specify some parts of what was excellent. Such was the change of seasons, which was represented with strict fidelity to Nature, by the gradual succession of the months, beginning with double-faced January, and ending with hoary, snow wreathed December. Another scene of the excellent was an acted Charade making up the word Coffee. (Cough fee.) This was a burlesque on the Doctor's visit, portraying motherly anxiety about the cough that troubled a sick child, and the bustling importunity of the Doctor, equally anxious about his fee. It formed an amusing accompaniment to the scene, that a little brother of the pretended patients among the company, earnestly watching the Doctor, was so scared when he drew forth his formidable knife for venesection, that the little fellow roared lustily from fright. To conclude, the whole performance was "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." It was good exertion directed in aid of a good cause, and judging from the number of visitors, handsomely acknowledged. Nor can I wish myself and my friends a better treat than that, when repeated, or something similar brought forward, we may all be there to see."

IREDELL.

We acknowledge the receipt, as the proceeds of the above Concert, of One Hundred and Fifty-Five Dollars, for the benefit of Soldiers' families in this District.

JACOB WELLS, Jr., } Com.
JAMES G. STOAKES, }

For the Journal.

*Messrs Editors Journal:*—It has been my painful observation (while on furlough) to notice amongst the citizens of Onslow county, as well as other counties, the wide spread circulation of the Raleigh Standard, spreading its corruption freely as it goes. I also find the proceedings of a meeting held in Company "F," of the 24th regiment N. C. Troops. A copy of the meeting is published in the Standard of Sept. 2nd, it may be known as a Conservative or Union meeting. The Standard gives it thus: On motion, Mr. C. R. Toler was called to the chair, and Mr. West was requested to act as Secretary. The resolutions are about the same as all other such meetings held in the different counties of the State. Now, in justice to the old 24th I can assure you that such a meeting does not represent the feelings of the regiment, or the company in which the meeting was held. I am a member of that regiment, and am personally acquainted with both officers and men of company "E," and know that such meetings do not meet the approval of either the officers or privates of the company. That company "E," as well as the whole of the 24th, has been freely tested on all the battle fields around Richmond, Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg and other places.

The officers and men of the 24th have been in the field too long and seen too much hard service not to know their duty; but, because two or three men chose to hold a meeting the slander should rest on the whole regiment, it matters not what the character of these men may be, whether citizens, deserters, horse thieves or soldiers. The meetings are given in the Standard as representing the feeling of the people. How long will such a state of affairs be allowed to go unpunished? I make this correction on my own responsibility, and for the maintenance of the honor of the old 24th.

J. S. P.

From the Charleston Courier, 7th inst.

### A Gallant Naval Exploit.

One of the most daring and gallant naval exploits of the war, distinguished by the greatest coolness, presence of mind and intrepidity of the brave men associated in the enterprise, was performed Monday night. This was no less than an attempt to blow up the United States steamer New Ironsides, lying off Morris' Island. Though not fully meeting the expectations of those who conceived the plan and those who carried it into execution, it has called forth the unbounded admiration of our citizens for the brilliant heroism of the actors, in their dangerous but patriotic and self sacrificing undertaking. A general feeling of deep anxiety prevails to learn the fate of two of the gallant spirits who went out with the expedition. There is every reason to believe, however, that these gallant men, with the means of safety about their persons, endeavored to reach shore, and have been picked up by some of the enemy's launches. We gather the following particulars from the other participants in the affair:

The torpedo steamer David, with a crew of four volunteers, consisting of Lieut. Wm. T. Glassell, J. H. Toombs, Chief Engineer, and James Sullivan, Fireman of the gunboat Chicora, with J. W. Cannon, Assistant Pilot of the gunboat Palmetto State, left South Atlantic wharf between six and seven o'clock on Monday evening, for the purpose of running out to the Ironsides, exploding a torpedo under that vessel near amidships and if possible blowing her up.

The weather being dark and hazy, favored the enterprise. The boat, with its gallant little crew, proceeded down the harbor, skirting along the shoals on the inside of the channel until nearly abreast of their formidable antagonist, the New Ironsides.

They remained in this position for a short time, circling around on the large shoal near the anchorage of the object of their visit. Lieut. Glassel with a double-barrelled gun sat in front of Pilot Cannon, who had charge of the helm. Chief Engineer Toombs was at the engine, with the brave and undaunted Sullivan, the volunteer fireman, when something like the following conversation ensued:

Lieut. Glassell—"It is now 9 o'clock. Shall we strike her?"

Pilot Cannon.—"That is what we came for. I am ready."

Engineer Toombs.—"Let us go at her, then, and do our best."

Sullivan (Fireman).—"I am with you all and waiting—Go ahead."

The boat was now put bow on, and aimed directly for the Ironsides. As the little steamer darted forward the lookout on the Ironsides hailed them with "Take care there, you will run into us. What steamer is that?" Lieut. Glassell replied by discharging one barrel at the Yankee sentinel, and tendering the gun to Pilot Cannon, told him there was another Yankee, pointing to one with his body half over the bulkwarks, and asked Cannon to take care of him with the other barrel.

The next moment they had struck the Ironsides, and exploded the torpedo about fifteen feet from the keel on the starboard side. An immense volume of water was thrown up, covering our little boat, and, going through the smoke stack, entered the furnace, and completely extinguished the fire.

In addition to this, pieces of the ballast had fallen in the works of the engine, rendering it unmanageable at that time. Volley after volley of musketry from the crew of the Ironsides and from the monitors began to pour in upon them. Lieutenant Glassell gave the order to back, but it was found impossible. In this condition, with no shelter and no hope of escape, they thought it best to surrender and hailed the enemy to that effect. The Yankees, however, paid no attention to the call but barbarously continued the fire. It was then proposed to put on their life preservers, jump overboard and endeavor to swim to the shore. All but Pilot Cannon consented. The latter, being unable to swim, said he would stay and take his chances in the boat. Lieut. Glassell, Engineer Toombs and Sullivan, the fireman, left the boat. The two first having on life preservers, and the latter supporting himself on one of the hatches thrown to him by the Pilot. Engineer Toombs becoming embarrassed with his clothing in the water got back to the boat and was assisted in by Cannon.

The boat was then rapidly drifting from the Ironsides.—He now fortunately found a match, and lighting a torch crept back to the engine, discovered and removed the cause of its not working, and soon got it in order. They then commenced to run the gauntlet of the Monitors and launches. The latter seemed inspired with a seeming dread of something supernatural, and opened a path right and left for the little steamer. The Ironsides fired two eleven inch shot at the party as they sped away, but fired completely over them. The crews of the Monitors which the steamer was obliged to pass on her return, were also out and commenced a heavy fire of musketry upon her as she was passing. The launches made way evidently from a wholesome regard for her explosive character. Engineer Toombs and Cannon reached their wharf in the city about midnight, fatigued, and presenting a wornout appearance, but rejoicing in their fortune and narrow escape.

The David bears the honorable marks of thirteen bullet holes.

With regard to the damage of the Ironsides nothing positive is known. At the moment of striking there was great consternation on board. It was reported that the crew in gangs were hard at work at the pumps all day yesterday. Small boats were seen continually passing between the Ironsides and the Monitors. At nightfall, however, she remained at her old anchorage.

Such is the narrative of this brilliant affair, which, had it been an entire success, would have rid us of the most formidable foe engaged in this siege. Some few have styled it a rash undertaking, but it needs just such an example to lead to still greater deeds in the present condition of our good old city, and the country at large.

THE FRONT—MARIETTA, Sept. 30, 1 p. m.—The reports of Forrest's late victory over the Federals of Burnside's command at Cleveland, are confirmed.—He not only repulsed them with heavy loss, but routed and drove them beyond Athens, Tenn., at which place he is at present stationed.—*Rebel, 30th ult.*

GREENSBOROUGH MARKETS.—Some of our exchanges doubt the propriety of newspaper market reports during the present hard times, as affording the extortioners a better opportunity to "ply their vocation." We rather agree with our contemporaries in this respect, though an occasional report of our town market may do no serious injury, and will afford an item of interest to those of our town readers who buy their provisions on the streets:

Bacon, last in market active and lively, no quotations.—Beeswax, none; Butter 000 a 000; Corn, none; Chickens, 00 a 000; Eggs 00 a 0 0; Tallow, none; Tallow Candles (in the stores), $1 each—extra wicks, $1.50 each—without wicks, stock exhausted, but will soon be replenished; Oats—winter, too early in the season, receipts light; Beans—none—crops failed—owing to the wet weather, sprouted wrong end up; Hops, very light—none; Lard, $ 00 a $0000; Soap, slippery and little doing—quotation $0000 a 00000; Flour—common, per bbl., $0000; fine, $00000; superfine, $000000; extraordinary superfine, $000000; family "blue black" $0,000000, with an upward tendency until put on to bake, when, to use a mercantile expression, it becomes "heavy," and does little; chinquepins, market well supplied by little boys and negroes at 50 cents per quart.—*Greensborough Patriot*

The Tribunal of Commerce of Bordeaux France, had tried an insurance case involving the question whether the Alabama was a pirate or privateer. The decision was that the Alabama had not exceeded belligerent rights nor incurred the reproach of piracy.

DAMAGE AT BLOUNTSVILLE.—The Bristol *Advocate*, of Friday, gives the following as the amount of damage done at Blountsville, Tenn., by the late raiders.

It is a sad task for us to state that the larger and better portion of the town of Bolountsville was reduced to ashes. W. W. James, John Powell, John Fain, Sr., Dr. N. G. Dulaney, E. P. Cawood, Rev. N. C. Baldwin, Mrs. Martha Rhea, F. L. Bumgardner, and Maj. J. G. Eans, are among those whose houses and effects were consumed. The court house, with the offices of the clerks of the county and jail, were also consumed.—The loss is immense, not less than half a million of dollars.

### The Pennsylvania Campaign—General Lee's Official Report.

The following is an authentic copy of Gen. Robert E. Lee's official report of the "Pennsylvania Campaign:"

HEADQ'S ARMY NORTHERN VA., }
July 31st 1863. }

*Gen. S. Cooper, A & I Gen., Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL—I have the honor to submit the following outline of the recent operations of this army for the information of the Department:

The position occupied by the enemy opposite Fredericksburg being one in which he could not be attacked to advantage, it was determined to draw him from it. The execution of this purpose embraced the relief of the Shenandoah Valley from the troops that had occupied the lower part of it during the winter and spring, and, if practicable, the transfer of the scene of hostilities North of the Potomac.

It was thought that the corresponding movements on the part of the enemy, to which those contemplated by us would probably give rise, might offer a fair opportunity to strike a blow at the army therein, commanded by Gen. Hooker, and, that in any event, that army would be compelled to leave Virginia, and possibly to draw to its support troops designed to operate against other parts of the country. In this way it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be consummed in the formations of new combinations, and the preparations that they would require.

In addition to these advantages, it was hoped that other valuable results might be attained by military success.

Actuated by these and other important considerations that may hereafter be presented, the movement began on the 3d June. McLaws' division of Longstreet's corps left Fredericksburg for Culpeper C. H., and Hood's division, which was encamped on the Rapidan, marched to the same place.

They were followed on the 4th and 5th by Ewell's corps, leaving that of A. P. Hill to occupy our lines at Fredericksburg.

The march of these troops having been discovered by the enemy on the afternoon of the 5th, and the following day he crossed a force, amounting to about one army corps, to the south side of Rappahannock on a pontoon bridge laid down near the mouth of Deep Run. Gen. Hill disposed of his command to resist their advance; but as they seemed intended for the purpose of observation rather than attack, the movements in progress were not arrested.

The forces of Longstreet and Ewell reached Culpeper Court House by the 8th, at which point the cavalry under Gen. Stuart, was also concentrated.

On the 9th a large force of Federal cavalry, strongly supported by infantry, crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly's and Kelley's Fords, and attacked Gen. Stuart. A severe engagement ensued, continuing from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, when the enemy was forced to recross the river with heavy loss, leaving four hundred prisoners, three pieces of artillery and several colors in our hands.

Gen. Jenkins, with his cavalry brigade, had been ordered to advance towards Winchester to co-operate with the infantry in the proposed expedition into the lower valley, and at the same time Gen. Imboden was directed, with his command, to make a demonstration in the direction of Romney, in order to cover the movement against Winchester, and prevent the enemy at that place from being reinforced by the troops on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Both of these officers were in position when Gen. Ewell left Culpeper Court House on the 16th. Crossing the Shenandoah near Front Royal, he detached Rodes' division to Berryville, with instructions after dislodging the force stationed there, to cut off the communication between Winchester and the Potomac. With the divisions of Early and Johnson, Gen. Ewell advanced directly upon Winchester, driving the enemy into his works around the town on the 13th. On the same day, the troops at Berryville fell back before Gen. Rodes, retreating to Winchester. On the 14th, Gen. Early stormed the works at the latter place, and the whole army of Gen. Milroy was captured or dispersed. Most of those who attempted to escape were intercepted and made prisoners by Gen. Johnson. Their leader fled to Harper's Ferry with a small party of fugitives.

General Rodes marched from Berryville to Martinsburg, entering the latter place on the 14th, where he took seven hundred prisoners, five pieces of artillery and a considerable quantity of stores. These operations cleared the valley of the enemy, those at Harper's Ferry withdrawing to Maryland Heights. More than four thousand prisoners, twenty-nine pieces of artillery, two hundred and seventy wagons and ambulances, with four hundred horses were captured, besides a large amount of military stores. Our loss was small. On the night that Ewell appeared at Winchester, the Federal troops in front of A. P. Hill, at Fredericksburg, recrossed the Rappahannock, and the next day disappeared behind the hills of Stafford.

The whole army of General Hooker withdrew from the line of the Rappahannock pursuing the roads near the Potomac, and no favorable opportunity was offered for attack. It seemed to be the purpose of General Hooker to take a position which would enable him to cover the approaches to Washington City—with a view to draw him further from his base, and at the same time, to cover the march of A. P. Hill, who, in accordance with instructions, left Fredericksburg for the Valley as soon as the enemy withdrew from his front. Longstreet moved from Culpeper Court House on the 15th, and advancing along the East side of the Blue Ridge, occupied Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps—His force had been augmented while at Culpeper by General Pickett with three brigades of his division.

The cavalry, under General Stuart, was thrown out in front of Longstreet to watch the enemy now reported to be moving into Loudon. On the 17th, his cavalry encountered two brigades of ours under Gen. Stuart, near Aldie, and was driven back with loss. The next day the engagement was renewed, the Federal cavalry being strongly supported by infantry, and Gen. Stuart was in turn compelled to retire.

The enemy advanced as far as Upperville and then fell back. In these engagements General Stuart took about four hundred prisoners, and a considerable number of horses and arms.

In the meantime a part of General Ewell's corps had entered Maryland, and the rest was about to follow.—General Jenkins with his cavalry, who accompanied General Ewell, penetrated Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburg. As these demonstrations did not have the effect of causing the Federal army to leave Virginia, and as it did not seem disposed to advance upon the position held by Longstreet, the latter was withdrawn the West side of the Shenandoah, General Hill having already reached the Valley.

General Stuart was left to guard the passes of the mountains, and observe the movements of the enemy, whom he was instructed to harrass and impede as much as possible should he attempt to cross the Potomac.—In that event General Stuart was directed to move into Maryland, crossing the Potomac East or West of the Blue Ridge, as in his judgement should be best, and take position on the right of our column as it advanced.

By the 24th, the progress of Ewell rendered it necessary that the rest of the army should be in supporting distance, and Longstreet and Hill marched to the Potomac. The former crossed at Williamsport, and the latter at Shepherdstown. The columns reunited at Hagerstown, and advanced thence into Pennsylvania, encamping near Chambersburg on the 27th.

No report had been received that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac, and the absence of the cavalry rendered it impossible to obtain accurate information. In order, however, to retain it on the East side of the mountains after it should enter Maryland, and thus leave open our communication with the Potomac through Hagerstown and Williamsport, General Ewell had been instructed to send a division Eastwards from Chambersburg to cross the South Mountains. Early's division was detached for this purpose, and proceeded as far East as York, while the remainder of the corps proceeded to Carlisle.

General Imboden, in pursuance of the instructions previously referred to, had been actively engaged on the left of Gen. Ewell during the progress of the latter into Maryland. He had driven off the forces guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroying all the important bridges on that route from Cumberland to Martinsburg, and seriously damaged the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

He subsequently took position at Hancock; and after the arrival of Longstreet and Hill at Chambersburg, was directed to march by way of McConnellsburg to that place.

Preparations were now made to advance upon Harrisburg; but on the night of the 29th information was received from a scout that the Federal army, having crossed the Potomac, was advancing northwards, and that the head of the column had reached the South Mountain. As our communications with the Potomac were thus menaced, it was resolved to prevent his further progress in that direction by concentrating our army on the east side of the mountains. Accordingly, Longstreet and Hill were directed to proceed from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, to which point Gen. Ewell was also instructed to march from Carlisle.

Gen. Stuart continued to follow the movements of the Federal army south of the Potomac after our own had entered Maryland, and in his efforts to impede its progress, advanced as far eastward as Fairfax Court House. Finding himself unable to delay the enemy materially, he crossed the river at Seneca, and marched through Westminster to Carlisle, where he arrived after Gen. Ewell had left for Gettysburg. By the route he pursued the Federal army was interposed between his command and our main body, preventing any communication with him until his arrival at Carlisle.

The march towards Gettysburg was conducted more slowly than it would have been, had the movements of the Federal army been known.

The leading division of Hill met the enemy in advance of Gettysburg, on the the morning of the 1st of July. Driving back these troops to within a short distance of the town, he there encountered a larger force, with which two of his divisions became engaged. Ewell, coming up with two of his divisions by the Heidlersburg road, joined in the engagement. The enemy were driven through Gettysburg with heavy loss, including about five thousand prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

He retired to a high range of hills south and east of the town. The attack was not pressed that afternoon, the enemy's force being unknown, and it being considered advisable to await the arrival of the rest of our troops.

Orders were sent to hasten their march; and, in the meantime, every effort was made to ascertain the numbers and position of the enemy, and find the most favorable point of attack. It had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base, unless attacked by the enemy; but finding ourselves unexpectly confronted by the Federal army, it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our large trains. At the same time, the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies while in the presence of the enemy's main body, as he was enabled to restrain our foraging parties by occupying the passes of the mountains with regular and local troops. A battle thus became, in a measure, unavoidable. Encouraged by the successful issue of the engagement of the first day, and in view of the valuable results that would ensue from the defeat of the army of Gen. Meade, it was thought advisable to renew the attack.

The remainder of Ewell's and Hill's corps having arrived, and two divisions of Longstreet's, our preparations were made accordingly. During the afternoon, intelligence was received of the arrival of Gen. Stuart, at Carlisle, and he was ordered to march to Gettysburg, and take position on the left. A full account of these engagements cannot be given until the reports of the several commanding officers shall have been received, and I shall only offer a general description.

The preparations for attack were not completed until the afternoon of the 2d.

The enemy held a high and commanding ridge along which he had massed a large amount of artillery. General Ewell occupied the left of our line, General Hill the centre, and General Longstreet the right. In front of Gen. Longstreet the enemy held a position, from which, if he could be driven, it was thought that our army could be used to advantage in assailing the more elevated ground beyond, and thus enable us to reach the crest of the ridge. That officer was directed to endeavor to carry this position, while General Ewell attacked directly the high ground on the enemy's right, which had already been partially fortified. Gen. Hill was instructed to threaten the centre of the Federal line, in order to prevent reinforcements being sent to either wing, and to avail himself of any opportunity that might present itself to attack.

After a severe struggle, Longstreet succeeded in getting possession of and holding the desired ground.—Ewell also carried some of the strong positions which he assailed and the result was such as to lead to the belief that he would ultimately be able to dislodge the enemy. The battle ceased at dark.

These partial successes determined me to continue the assault next day. Pickett, with three of his brigades joined Longstreet the following morning, and our batteries were moved forward to the position gained by him the day before.

The general plan of attack was unchanged, except that one division and two brigades of Hill's corps were ordered to support Longstreet.

The enemy in the meantime had strengthened his line with earthworks. The morning was occupied in necessary preparations, and the battle recommenced in the afternoon of the 3d, and raged with great violence until sunset. Our troops succeeded in entering the advanced works of the enemy, and getting possession of some of his batteries; but our artillery having nearly expended its ammunition, the attacking columns became exposed to the heavy fire of the numerous batteries near the summit of the ridge, and, after a most determined and gallant struggle, were compelled to relinquish their advantage, and fall back to their original positions, with severe loss.

The conduct of the troops was all that I could desire or expect, and they deserved success so far as it can be deserved by heroic valor and fortitude. More may have been required of them than they were able to perform, but my admiration of their noble qualities, and confidence in their ability to cope successfully with the enemy, has suffered no abatement from the issue of this protracted and sanguinary conflict.

Owing to the strength of the enemy's position and the reduction of our ammunition, a renewal of the engagement could not be hazarded, and the difficulty of procuring supplies rendered it impossible to continue longer where we were. Such of the wounded as were in condition to be removed, and part of the arms collected on the field, were ordered to Williamsport. The army remained at Gettysburg during the 4th, and at night began to retire by the road to Fairfield, carrying with it about four thousand prisoners. Nearly two thousand had previously been paroled, but the enemy's numerous wounded that had fallen into our hands after the first and second days' engagements, were left behind.

Little progress was made that night, owing to a severe storm, which greatly embarrassed our movements. The rear of the column did not leave its position near Gettysburg until after daylight on the 5th.

The march was continued during that day without interruption by the enemy, except an unimportant demonstration upon our rear in the afternoon, when near Fairfield, which was easily checked. Part of our train moved by the road through Fairfield and the rest by the way of Cashtown, guarded by General Imboden. In passing through the mountains, in advance of the column, the great length of the trains exposed them to attack by the enemy's cavalry, which captured a number of wagons and ambulances; but they succeeded in reaching Williamsport without serious loss.

They were attacked at that place on the 6th by the enemy's cavalry, which was gallantly repulsed by Gen. Imboden. The attacking force was subsequently encountered and driven off by Gen. Stuart, and pursued for several miles in the direction of Boonesboro'. The army after an arduous march, rendered more difficult by rains, reached Hagerstown on the afternoon of the 6th and morning of the 7th July.

The Potomac was found to be so much swolen by the rains that had fallen almost incessantly since our entrance into Maryland, as to be unfordable. Our communications with the South side were thus interrupted; and it was difficult to procure either ammunition or subsistence, the latter difficulty being enhanced by the high waters impeding the working of the neighboring mills. The trains with the wounded and prisoners were compelled to await at Williamsport the subsiding of the river and the construction of boats, as the pontoon bridge left at Falling Waters had been partially destroyed. The enemy had not made his appearance, but as he was in condition to obtain large reinforcements, and our situation, for the reasons above mentioned, was becoming daily more embarrassing, it was deemed advisable to recross the river. Part of the pontoon bridge was recovered, and new boats built so that by the 13th a good bridge was thrown over the river at Falling Waters.

The enemy in force reached our front on the 12th. A position had been previously selected to cover the Potomac from Williamsport to Falling Waters, and an attack was awaited during that and the succeeding day. This did not take place, though the two armies were in close proximity, the enemy being occupied in fortifying his own lines. Our preparations being completed, and the river, though still deep, being pronounced fordable the army commenced to withdraw to the South side on the night of the 13th.

Ewell's corps forded the river at Williamsport, those of Longstreet and Hill crossed upon the bridge. Owing to the condition of the roads the troops did not reach the bridge until after daylight on the 14th, and the crossing was not completed until 1 P. M., when the bridge was removed. The enemy offered no serious interruption, and the movement was attended with no loss of material except a few disabled wagons, and two pieces of artillery, which the horses were unable to move through the deep mud. Before fresh horses could be sent back for them the rear of the column had passed.

During the slow and tedious march to the bridge, in the midst of a violent storm of rain, some of the men lay down by the way to rest. Officers sent back for them, failed to find many in the obscurity of the night, and these, with some stragglers, fell into the hands of the enemy.

Brigadier General Pettigrew was mortally wounded in an attack made by a small body of cavalry, which was unfortunately mistaken for our own, and permitted to enter our lines. He was brought to Bunker Hill, where he expired a few days afterwards. He was a brave and accomplished officer and gentleman, and his loss will be deeply felt by the country and the army.

The following day the army marched to Bunker Hill in the vicinity of which it encamped for several days.—The day after its arrival, a large force of the enemy's cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, advanced towards Martinsburg. It was attacked by General Fitz Lee, near Kearneysville, and defeated with heavy loss, leaving its dead and many of its wounded on the field.

Owing to the swollen condition of the Shenandoah river, the plan of operations which had been contemplated when we recrossed the Potomac could not be put in execution and before the waters had subsided the movements of the enemy induced me to cross the Blue Ridge and take position South of the Rappahannock, which was accordingly done.

As soon as the reports of the commanding officers shall be received a more detailed account of these operations will be given, and occasion will then be taken to speak more particularly of the conspicuous gallantry and good conduct of both officers and men.

It is not yet in my power to give a correct statement of our casualties, which were severe, including many brave men, and an unusual proportion of distinguished and valuable officers. Among them, I regret to mention the following general officers: Major Generals Hood, Pender and Trimble, severely, and Major General Heth slightly wounded.

Gen. Pender has since died. This lamented officer has borne a distinguished part in every engagement of this army, and was wounded on several occasions while leading his command with conspicuous gallantry and ability. The confidence and admiration inspired by his courage and capacity as an officer were only equalled by the esteem and respect entertained by all with whom he was associated, for the noble qualities of his modest and unassuming character. Brigadier Generals Barksdale and Garnett were killed, and Brigadier General Semmes mortally wounded while leading their troops with the courage that always distinguished them.—These brave officers and patriotic gentlemen fell in the faithful discharge of duty, leaving the army to mourn their loss and emulate their noble examples.

Brigadier Generals Kemper, Armistead, Scales, G. T. Anderson, Hampton, J. M. Jones and Jenkins, were also wounded. Brigadier General Archer was taken prisoner. Gen. Pettigrew, though wounded at Gettysburg, continued in command until he was mortally wounded near Falling waters.

The loss of the enemy is unknown, but from observations on the field, and his subsequent movement, it is supposed that he suffered severely.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HILLSBOROUGH.—We learn from the *Recorder* that a fire broke out in Hillsborough about 1 o'clk Sunday morning 27th ult., in a house belonging to Josiah Turner, Sr., and occupied by Mr. Samuel Bishop and others. Mr. Lynch's jewelry shop and another house to the north of it were fired and also consumed. Mr. Phillips' saddle shop belonging to Capt. Berry, together with the Post Office, the store of Wm. F. & Thomas J. Strayhorn, owned by Jno. U. Kirkland, Esq., and the store of James C. Turrentine & sons, the shoe shop of Messrs. Hayes & Faucett and the drugstore were soon enveloped in flames, and in a short while after, the block of buildings was a blackened and smoking heap of ruins. The stillness of the atmosphere and the protection afforded by the trees, prevented the farther spreading of the flames. The whole number of buildings destroyed, large and small, is seventeen. The loss to the owners of property is heavy, none being insured except the Messrs. Turrentine. From the house in which the fire originated nothing was saved; the others, however, were more fortunate, but notwithstanding many valuables were lost.

### The Seige.

The firing of the enemy from Gadberry Hill was less rapid & sustained on Friday than on the day preceding. His shot were as usual principally directed against Sumter, but Johnson and Simkins also recieved a considerable share of attention. Up to yesterday the damage inflicted on Fort Sumter has been officially reported as very slight. A negro lost his arm at Johnson on Thursday.

Fort Moultrie and Simkins kept up their regular fire on Gregg and Wagner. Some of the others Jame Island batteries have also opened upon Morris Island, and not without effect, as is shown by the following dispatch:

FORT JOHNSON, Oct., 2d.

*Capt. Nance:*

A shell from Battery Cheves has knocked down the enemy's lookout at Wagner.

O. BLANDING,
Major Commanding Artillery.

The Yankees, of course, still continue their labors on Gregg and Wagner. Their slow and interrupted, but still certain progress is visible in the daily growing strength of the two forts.

*Charleston Mercury, 2d inst.*

### Latest from the Department of the Trans-Mississippi.

We have most encouraging accounts of the condition of our armies in the Trans-Mississippi Department.—The people have recovered from the disheartening effects of the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and bend all their energies to the support of our Generals. Old men sixty years of age become privates in the ranks, and every boy in Texas able to bear a musket is a drilled soldier. The people of Texas do not believe the whole power of the Federal Government could accomplish the overthrow of Confederate authority West of the Mississippi.

Kirby Smith's headquarters are at Shreveport. Of the number of men under his immediate command we are not advised.

The death of Brig. Gen. Marsh P. Walker (who fell, as the Federal papers state, in a duel with Marmaduke), is discredited, and the story originating with the Yankee papers, that Magruder was killed, by an outraged husband, is wholly false. General Walker, at last accounts, was at Alexandria and fortifying within six miles of Nacbitoches, La. He has 9000 men.

In the fight at the Sabine Pass, Magruder captured two gunboats and 400 prisoners. In this Federal expedition there were forty transports crowded with soldiers. These were thoroughly beaten and driven back. The object of this Yankee expedition was to intercept a large quantity of cotton, which, by order of Gen. Kirby Smith, was being moved across the Sabine to a Texan port.

The Mississippi river is commercially unnavigable on account of the banks being lined with Confederate sharp-shooters. The levies, except in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans, have been swept away, and the banks of the river are no longer inhabited. Here and there along the shores the Yankees are endeavoring to cultivate small cane fields with hoes, having no horses to plow.

Price's army is in Southwestern Arkansas. His command is said to be not less than 30,000 strong.—His victory over Steel was complete.

Magruder's recent battle and victory occurred at the mouth of the Sabine river—the Federal General Banks, seeking to intercept the cotton being moved across the Sabine.

Negro Federal cavalry ride over the country in every direction. The negro women and children are left on the plantations, while the armed men ravage, plunder, and destroy, and commit all crimes of which brutalized savages are capable. Two-thirds of the negro women and children have starved to death.

When the negro prisoners, taken by Logan, mysteriously disappeared, there was great cutery among the Abolitionists in New Orleans. Terrible threats of retaliation were made, but the excitement has subsided.

We learn that Mrs. Margaret Grier of this county, has never charged soldiers' families and others in want in her neighborhood more than $8 per hundred for flour. Besides this Mrs. Grier has two or three sons in the army. Though a widow, she has done much for the cause of her suffering country. Let such people be remembered with honor, and let their names be cherished as those who loved their country more that the almighty dollar.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

### Gen. Pickett.

The War Department has announced the defence of Wilmington and the District of Cape Fear as a seperate command, to which Gen. W. H. C. Whiting has been assigned. Major Gen. George E. Pickett has been assigned to the command of the remainder of North Carolina, his headquarters at Petersburg.

**Whenever you hear a man saying that this war must come to a close by some other means than the sword—that peace cannot be accomplished by fighting—that the South should make overtures to the Lincoln Government—depend upon it that man is for reconstruction, and he who is for reconstruction would not cavil at a carousal over the graves of our children, and brothers and fathers, who have lost their lives in the struggle for liberty.**

# BY TELEGRAPH

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 3d, 1863.

The enemy to-day continued slowly firing on Sumter.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 4th, 1863.

But very little firing to-day. The enemy have a steamer outside, with Yankee colors hoisted over the English flag. It is supposed it is a captured blockade runner.

### FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 5th, 1863.

For the last twenty-four hours there has been but little firing. The enemy's Morris Island works seem nearly complete.

### FROM CHARLESTON—ATTACK ON THE IRONSIDES.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 6th, 1863.

An attack was made by us on the frigate Ironsides, before daybreak, damaging the Ironsides and alarming the enemy's whole fleet. Two of our men engaged in the expedition, including Lieut. Glassel of the gunboat Chicora, are missing. No other loss on our side. Everything has been quiet to-day.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 7th, 1863.

No firing in the harbor to-day.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8th, 1863.

A brisk firing was going on all last night between the enemy's Mortar batteries on Morris Island and ours on James' Island.

The Pawnee was in Stono river last night, shelling the woods on James' Island.

The Ironsides is surrounded by boats, rafts, etc., apparently repairing injuries inflicted by our torpedoes on Monday night.

Active work on the part of the enemy is now daily expected.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8th, 1863.

We have been firing steadily at Morris' Island all day long. The enemy makes no reply. A careful reconnoissance of the enemy's works leads to the belief that he will not be ready to open fire for several days yet.

### FROM ATLANTA—EXCHANGE OF WOUNDED PRISONERS.

ATLANTA, Geo., Oct. 3d, 1863—10 A. M.

General Polk has arrived here having been relieved from command by General Bragg. An alledged delay to attack the enemy on the 20th is assigned as the cause. Generals Hindman and Armstrong are also reported under arrest.

The trains report all quiet before Chattanooga.

A special dispatch to the Intelligencer, Sept. 30th, says that the wounded prisoners were exchanged to-day. We had 2500 Yankees; they had forty-one Confederates.—General Dan Adams determined to remain in the Yankee lines until he can be safely moved.

Gov. Brown has reached camp and was enthusiastically cheered by the troops.

The enemy still hold Knoxville.

### FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, via CHICKAMAUGA, Oct. 3d.

The sun rose bright and clear this morning, after two days' heavy rains, and more hostile lines of the enemy are plainly seen from Gen. Bragg's quarters. A flag of truce is expected. Yesterday the enemy were again busy strengthening their positions, the most formidable of which is a star shaped fort on an eminence in the rear of Chattanooga, partially constructed by our troops before the evacuation.

The health and spirits of the troops is very fine, and all are anxious to be led against the enemy, though everything indicates perfect quiet for some time.

Rosecranz's forces seem to be massed in and around the town. Their pontoons are laid across the river, and wagon trains are parked on the opposite banks.

### FURTHER FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Oct. 4th,
VIA CHICKAMAUGA, October 4th, 1863.

Another quiet day. The Yankees are still working upon their outer line. There is no doubt that Rosecranz has been reinforced, as another long line of tents is visible this morning. Gen. Adams is still in the enemy's hands. He will be exchanged as soon as he can bear removal. The weather is clear and cool.

### FIRING ON CHATTANOOGA.

MISSIONARY RIDGE,
VIA CHICKAMAUGA, Oct. 5th, 1863.

We opened upon Chattanooga at 1 A. M., from Lookout, and three points along the line,—our shells exploding in the midst of their camps, and in the city, setting fire to a house. The enemy replied briskly from Moccasin Point to our mortars on Lookout, and feebly from the Star Fort and casemated forts. The firing still continues.

It is reported that Wheeler has captured and burned five hundred wagons in Sequatchie Valley.

### FROM TENNESSEE.

MISSIONARY RIDGE,
via CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 6th, 1863.

The Tennessee river is rising rapidly, and has swept away the lower pontoon bridge and submerged the trestle bridge.

Prisoners and deserters confirm the capture of a wagon train by Wheeler.

Maj. S. P. Mitchell, Chief Quartermaster of Longstreet's corps, died last night of diptheria.

Col. Joe Lewis of the 6th Kentucky, has been appointed Brigadier General of Helms brigade; and Col. James A. Smith of the 3rd and 5th Confederate Brigades, to Preston Smith's Brigade.

No firing on either side up to 11 o'clock, A. M.

### FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Oct. 6th,
via CHICKAMAUGA, Oct. 7th, 1863.

A slight rain fell during the night and forenoon. The enemy threw another pontoon across last night, and have been at work on the new one to-day. The Tennessee river is still rising. The enemy are erecting platforms for siege guns at the Star Fort, and are still engaged in strengthening their works. We have been shelling them slowly all day.

### FROM OKOLONA, MISS.

MOBILE, Oct. 6th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Register and Advertiser, dated Okalona, Oct. 6th, says that the enemy's cavalry, about fifteen hundred strong, and four guns, attacked Col. Richardson near New Albany at 11 A. M. yesterday. The engagement was chiefly with artillery, and lasted until near 1 P. M., when the enemy were repulsed.

### FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 3d, 1863.

The report that Meade had sent two corps to Rosecranz, and that the enemy were preparing to fall back is contradicted. Our scouts say that Meade sent but one corps to Rosecranz, and there are no indications of his falling back. Three Federal prisoners, captured at Robinson River, and three of their deserters, went through to-day.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 5th, 1863.

Dan. P. Dalaney, Col. and Aid to the bogus Governor Pierpont, was captured near Fairfax Court House by Mosby, and brought here this evening. The prisoner was inebriated. Two citizens, captured at the same time, accompanied him.

All is quiet on the Rapidan.

GORDONSVILLE, VA., Oct. 7th, 1863.

Three prisoners captured at Cedar Run, Culpeper C. H., were brought here to-day. They are Englishmen and say that they don't wish to be exchanged. They report the first, fifth, eleventh and twelfth corps of Meade's army gone to assist Rosecranz, and the third as guarding the R. Road. They also report that all the commissary stores have been sent off, and that the army is falling back. News from above, brought by citizens, confirms the report that the enemy is falling back to Culpeper C. H.

GORDONSVILLE, VA., Oct. 8th, 1863.

The report yesterday should have read: The enemy is falling back from Culpeper C. H. They were yet in apparent force there this morning. Their main body has moved above that point, and are supposed to be between Madison C. H. and Sperryville.

Twenty-five prisoners, captured by White's cavalry near the Chain bridge, four miles from Washington City, and ten prisoners from Robinson's river, were brought here to-day.

### LATE NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 4th, 1863.

The Baltimore American, of the 2d inst., says that it is believed in military circles at Washington that there is no serious impediment in sending reinforcements to Rosecranz.

The American has a dispatch from Cairo which says we learn that Sherman's corps is on the move, destination not stated.

The St. Louis Republican denies that either Sherman's corps or Smith's division has gone to Chattanooga.

The Indianapolis Journal, of Monday, states that [illegible] thousand troops are to be sent to Rosecranz immediately from that place.

The artillery lost in the recent battles is being rapidly replaced by new batteries from Nashville.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac represent all there as unchanged. A large force of rebels are supposed to be concentrating in the Valley.

A plot to burn all the Government steamers in the Western rivers is said to have been discovered at St. Louis. Several parties have been arrested there, and the matter is to be investigated.

A terrible accident occurred at Nashville on Wednesday, by which about one hundred rebel prisoners were more or less injured and four killed. Prisoners to the number of three hundred made a rush to breakfast when the temporary staircase in the building of the unfinished hotel known as the Maxwell House, gave way, precipitating them from the fifth to the second story.

The city authorities of Baltimore have appointed a committee to proceed to New York and invite the officers of the Russian fleet to Baltimore to partake of its hospitalities.

The officers of the French men-of-war at New York are said to feel nettled at the public reception given the Rus-

[illegible] ers, and let slip no opportunity to manifest their [illegible] Already several squabbles have taken place.

[illegible] committee to examine the harbor of New York state [illegible] consider it in a perfect state of defence, and that [illegible] vessel attempting to enter it will be exposed [illegible] of eight hundred guns of the heaviest calibre.

[illegible] New York on Friday was quoted at 147½.

[illegible] with European advices to the [illegible] Cape Race on the 1st inst. The London [illegible] Mason has notified Earl Russell that [illegible] instructed to withdraw from England, and was [illegible]

[illegible] gunboat [illegible] had arrived at [illegible] on the 23d, [illegible] proceeds immediately to meet [illegible] and attack her before she [illegible] which is repairing.

[illegible] quoted at 30 to 29 per cent. dis-[illegible]

### [illegible] VICTORY AT SABINE PASS—RICH[illegible] VICTIMIZED.

RICHMOND, Oct. 5th, 1863.

[illegible] dated Sept. 9th, announcing to [illegible] victory at Sabine Pass has been re-[illegible] the result of this gallant achieve-[illegible] two fine gunboats of fifteen heavy [illegible] prisoners, among them the com-[illegible] fifty of the enemy killed and [illegible] was lost on our side, or even in-[illegible]

[illegible] of the London Times that Mr. Mason [illegible] to withdraw from Eng-[illegible] August, when it was [illegible] Government had a second time [illegible]

[illegible] victimized about a week [illegible] Livingston, repre-[illegible] member of the firm of J. J. North & [illegible] He induced them to sell him [illegible] out of one hundred [illegible] After securing the gold he had [illegible] to have embarked for [illegible] appeared to be [illegible] It is probably a de-[illegible] He was accompanied by [illegible]

### FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6th, 1863.

[illegible] the State forces to-day by [illegible] of Camp Lee.—[illegible] Regiments and Bat-[illegible] attendance of ladies and other [illegible] review of the employees [illegible] clerks, and mechanics [illegible]

[illegible] brigade of Stuart's caval-[illegible] by the fall of his [illegible] near Orange Court [illegible]

### [illegible] FIGHT AT McMINN-[illegible] IN THE WEST—ROSE-[illegible] FROM EUROPE, &c.

RICHMOND, Oct. 7th, 1863.

[illegible] of the 6th inst., says that the [illegible] has been heavily reinforced, and [illegible] operations.

[illegible] attacked McMinnville, in-[illegible] Rosecrans's [illegible] The fight [illegible] graphic communi-[illegible] the result was known.

[illegible] Wheeler's rebel [illegible] Road [illegible] and badly [illegible] driven

[illegible] Journal, Sept [illegible] the Potomac [illegible] Hill and 12 [illegible] corps, [illegible] It is said that [illegible] on its way

[illegible] Campbell, from [illegible] troops on board, was [illegible] so rapidly that [illegible] before the [illegible] lives were lost.

[illegible] and Catholic [illegible] Sunday afternoon at the levee at St [illegible]

[illegible] near Bridgeport, [illegible]

[illegible] frigate now on the way [illegible] what purpose is not known [illegible] and pray [illegible] Maximilian having accepted [illegible] government [illegible]

[illegible] with a cargo of [illegible] been captured [illegible] It is said [illegible] States, and [illegible]

[illegible] are contradicted. [illegible] on Monday 14th. [illegible] London from Liverpool on the [illegible] The report by the previous-[illegible] is confirmed. The Times [illegible] are offended with us for trying [illegible] We are sorry for it. The loss, how-[illegible] to the British nation is great. [illegible] repent. The Times warns the [illegible] against going too far in stopping the [illegible] Confederate while furnishing [illegible]

[illegible] sensation [illegible] Government [illegible] recognition of the belligerent [illegible]

[illegible] have been published [illegible] that it is useless to prolong a dis-[illegible] develops and confirms differences of [illegible] is to the same effect. [illegible] speech, had promised reforms [illegible]

[illegible] growing between Germany [illegible] of the latter is being placed on a [illegible] of certain actions of the Feder-[illegible]

[illegible] with turrets, will [illegible]

[illegible] that Maximilian will ascend [illegible] that the British government will [illegible] recognition of the new govern-[illegible]

[illegible] and Admiral [illegible] have [illegible] published.

### [illegible] TRUCE BOAT.

RICHMOND, Oct. 8th, 1863.

[illegible] arrived yesterday at City Point. [illegible] whom were chap-[illegible] Lieut. Alston, Morgan's [illegible] One of the Chaplains [illegible] our surgeons are in Fort Mc-[illegible]

### [illegible] ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 7th, 1863.

[illegible] city stands Brown 711; Hill [illegible] it looks as if Hon. J. T. [illegible] Congress.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 7th, 1863.

[illegible] votes were polled here and [illegible] It is believed that Brown, [illegible] and that Gibson and Nor-[illegible] representatives by [illegible]

MACON, Oct. 7th, 1863.

[illegible] till to-morrow morn-[illegible] were polled; about [illegible] Brown leads both can-[illegible] is the vote of Barkaloo's [illegible] Brown 43; Hill 11; Furlow 14. For Con-[illegible]

COLUMBUS, GA., Oct. 6th, 1863.

[illegible] of the election. For Governor [illegible] Hill 98. For Congress—Blan-[illegible] Taylor County—Hill 36; Brown 64; [illegible] Blandford 46.

[illegible] 1863.—Chatham county—Brown [illegible] For Congress—Hartridge 1320; [illegible] For Senator—Lloyd 1476. For [illegible] Norwood 671; Gree 784;

[illegible] Richmond county—For Gov-[illegible] Furlow 41—J T Shewmake, [illegible] Congress, has 186 more votes [illegible] T. Barnes and J Phillips are elect-[illegible] Lamberstandt has 165 more votes [illegible]

[illegible] Muscogee county—Governor [illegible] Hill 59. Congress—Blandford

[illegible] The election yesterday was [illegible] as follows: For Governor [illegible] Hill 42. For Congress—Glem[illegible]

[illegible] county—For Governor—[illegible] For Congress—Ander-[illegible]

### [illegible] ELECTION.

MERIDIAN, Oct. 6th, 1863.

[illegible] has been elected Governor. The [illegible] for Governor—Clarke, 556; West, [illegible] Davis, [illegible] Clark, 331; Davis, 105; West, [illegible] Congress in this district, Reo leads Barksdale [illegible] few returns in.

### [illegible] TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT—THE [illegible] WHIPPED NEAR RED RIVER—THE VIC-[illegible] SABINE PASS—YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

MOBILE, Oct. 8th, 1863.

[illegible] late news from the trans-Mississippi de-[illegible] Maj. Tom Ochiltree, who is just from [illegible] West.

Gen. [illegible] was falling back from Arkadelphia, with a [illegible] of the enemy in his front.

[illegible] was concentrated near Alexandria, [illegible] three brigades under Gen. Tom [illegible]

[illegible] Gen. Green attacked and defeated a [illegible] near the mouth of Red River. His [illegible] composed of two brigades of cavalry and one [illegible] these he engaged two divisions of the [illegible] was complete. He has now again [illegible] command of the river, against all the efforts of the Yankees to drive him from it.

**The last reports from below represent that Gen Banks with 25,000 men was crossing at Brashear City and Berwicks Bay. Gen. Taylor was watching his movements closely, and it was supposed would give him battle at or about Vermillion Bridge, on the Attakapas.**

The victory of Sabine Pass was complete, and without a parallel in war. The official reports show that the enemy, under Gen. Franklin and Weitzel, with 22 transports, about 12,000 men, and four gunboats, attempted to land. The whole Confederate force at the fort at the Pass was forty-two men—the Jeff Davis Guards—mostly Irish. Their nearest reinforcements was at Houston. This little band fought the enemy several hours, disabled three gunboats and drove the whole fleet ignominiously away. They captured two of their best boats—the Clifton and Sachem—with 12 guns and three hundred and eighty five prisoners, including Commodore Crockers. The gunboat Arizona was supposed to have been sunk after she put to sea.

Gen. Magruder was soon on the spot and now issues orders from the gunboat Clifton.

Active preparations are being made to meet the invasion of the enemy. The people of Texas are rising from the ages of 16 to 60.

The Tribune has late information from Pensacola, which states that the Yellow Fever is raging among the Yankee fleet. The crews have been removed to Santa Rosa.

### FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct 6th.

The harbor is perfectly quiet this morning.

### Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the ladies of Gum Spring Precinct, in the county of Anson, on the 17th inst., (owing to the unpleasantness of the day only 50 in number) Mrs. Mary C. Scales was called to the Chair. After an appropriate prayer by the Rev. S. J. Fincher, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The President of the Confederate States has called upon the women of the Confederacy, to throw the weight of their influence in procuring the return to the army, of such as they have deserted their posts, unmindful of their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

1st. *Be it therefore, Resolved*, By the ladies of the Precinct aforesaid, that, so far as in our power lieth, we pledge to our countrymen our individual and united efforts, by all the means of persuasion at our command, to induce such as have been derelict in duty, to repair at once to their respective commands—pledging ourselves to look after and divide, to the last copper, whatever we may have toward the support and comfort of the families of those left destitute, in consequence of the absence of their respective heads.

*2d. Resolved*, That we are wanting in language to express the profound and utter contempt with which we view the so called "peace meetings" now being held in some few of the counties of this State, and can only ascribe their origin to a species of low, dirty, demagogueism, which, by playing upon and exciting unfounded prejudices in the bosoms of the less informed, hope thereby to attain a position beyond their individual merit—some looking to the gubernatorial chair, and others to offices of less dignity.

*3d. Resolved*, That we are advocates of peace, but it must be an honorable peace—resting for its basis upon our nationality. Nothing short of this will satisfy *even the women of the South*—as any thing short of this, would dishonor our illustrious dead, who have so freely given up their lives for its accomplishment.

*4th. Resolved*, That the course pursued by the Raleigh Standard (whatever may have been his intention) is productive of evil and only evil continually; and as far as our observation has extended, we unhesitatingly declare that we can see as well as hear, of unmistaken signs of culpable disaffection to the Confederate cause, in most of the neighborhoods in which it is circulated.

*5th. Resolved*, That while professing to know little or nothing about questions of constitutional law, or abstract questions of individual rights, yet we have sense enough to perceive that they rest their defence upon the common good, and as such, when they are subversive of that end, the cause ceases that brought them into existence, and the cause failing, the licentious indulgence of a general privilege claimed by the Editor referred to, should not, for one moment, be tolerated, and we earnestly and beseechingly call upon his Excellency, Governor Vance, to see to it, that Southern liberty shall not receive a fatal stab through the abase of the very means now claimed to be exercised in its defence.

*6th. Resolved*, That while we blame no man or set of men for a desire to accumulate property by their honest industry, yet we unqualifiedly denounce the spirit of speculation and extortion too common in our country; and we cannot but look upon the man that hoards up his gains, in this our time of scarcity, with a view of a still greater advance in price, as being wanting in all the elements that constitute either a *patriot*, a *christian* or even a *gentleman*.

*7th. Resolved*, That, resting our confidence in the justice of our cause, in the stout hearts and strong arms of our soldiers, and above all, in an over-ruling and controling Providence, who has given such signal manifestations in our behalf—our faith is unshaken, that in His own good and proper time, we shall, like Hercules in the cradle, strangle the monster that has endangered our existence.

*8th. Resolved*, That our proceedings be published in the Wadesboro' Argus, Fayetteville Observer, State and Wilmington Journals, Carolina Presbyterian, North Carolina Christian Advocate, and that all other papers in the State, [illegible] political, be requested to publish the same.

MISS SUE BENRY,
" MELISSA REDFEARN,
" LUE GADDY,
" JANE DUREN,
" LIZZIE BILLINGSBY,
" NELL BENNETT,
" HARRIETT DEAN,
Committee for drafting resolutions.

We clip the following article from the Wadesboro' *Argus* of the 1st instant. It will apply to this section equally as well as to Anson county:

### The Enemy in Anson.

Be not alarmed, Mr. Editor. The enemy is here. He is here and in large force. He is in Wadesboro', in Ansonville. He is in Lilesville. Yes, he is in every town and city of the land. Yes, he is in tremendous force even in the country, in all the valleys and mountains of our blood-stained land.

Do you catch the idea? I know you do. Every man who asks a high price—I mean a large profit—for an article of food or clothing, an article of necessity, is an enemy.—Every merchant who makes more than a reasonable profit on his goods—every farmer who asks a high price for an article he has made—every manufacturer who asks for his cotton, yarn or cloth, or hats, or shoes, more than the cost of production, is an enemy. He may be so unwillingly, unwittingly, nevertheless he is an enemy. The excuse is, "I charge $20 a bushel for salt because I have to pay $2 a pound for bacon, and $4 a bushel for corn, &c., &c." And, my dear enemy, does that justify you in asking four prices for your salt, after paying the cost of production? A gentleman at the Salt Works makes twenty-two bushels of salt a day with six hands. At night he has made $500 or say $400. Take into account his kettles, his risks, his food, his exposure, and he makes an enormous profit. And this is only a sample of other things. "I do so because my neighbor does so." Is that the golden rule? I charge my neighbor, the planter, a high price for my goods—sugar, salt, dry goods—because he charges me so enormously for wheat and flour, and butter and bacon. Is this Christ's rule? A man on a steamboat not long since said this was not a time for the golden rule, it was a time for the silver rule—i. e "Let every man take care of himself." This is not the silver rule, it is the iron rule. It was the rule laid down by the first murderer: "Am I my brother's keeper?" Under this iron rule, every war in the world has been waged.—Under this rule—the rule of avarice, the whole country now writhes and groans? Under this iron rule, the thousands of the poor of this county, and the country at large, are ground into the dust. And is there no remedy? Is it true that supply and demand always regulate the price? Not so—this war declares it false. Again, is there no remedy? I goodness "clean gone forever?" Has the milk of human kindness been drunk up by this mighty vampyre, war? Is our patriotism all gone?

Can we not form an Army Aid Society (I prefer this name to the Confederate Society, but will not quarrel about names), to put down prices, and accomplish the general objects of the Confederate Society lately established at Enterprise, Miss.? Are we all so sordid here that we cannot deny ourselves our immense gains to save the country Washington was silly enough to publish to the world that "extortioners were the greatest enemies of the patriot cause," and many of us, after the lapse of eighty years, are foolish enough to believe he spoke the truth.

Who will join such an organization? Let us form an army at home that will help the brave men in the field. Who will help drive out the enemy, "high prices?" Come one, come all! If you love your God and his cause, come. In vain may you sing Psalms and observe Fasts, and make long prayers, and give charities, if you are sucking up the life blood of the country by encouraging high prices, and depreciating the circulating medium, that gives life and health to every part of the body politic. CURTIS

P. S.—My brother Christians will please read this appeal before they go to their closets on the Holy Sabbath.

### Latest from Knoxville.

Lieut. Toland, of Brigadier General Vaughn's staff, has reached this city from Knoxville.

Lieut. Toland brings us the latest and most interesting news we have had from Knoxville since the Federal occupation. He left the city on the 11th of September. Up to that time but few arrests had been made, and the Rev. Messrs. Harrison and Martin had not been incarcerated, but he thinks they may have been since, as there was a very strong feeling against them. Private property had been unmolested, but the soldiery, in many instances, had behaved with the greatest rudeness, going into the houses of the most respectable secessionists, demanding to have meals prepared at unusual hours, and cursing and swearing at table. They had taken their filthy clothing to private houses and sworn that the secessionists should wash them.

Shortly after the entrance of the Yankees, the Union women from the South side of the river came over in large procession, and marched through the streets, cheering for the Union and denouncing Jeff. Davis. An old woman accosted a Yankee and expressed her joy at the advent of the Federal soldiers. "You have been long coming," said she, "but we are very glad to see you at last." "Yes," was the reply, "but before a month is over, you will be d—d glad to see us go away again." Large numbers of tories from the surrounding country, who had been hiding out to escape conscription, were flocking into Knoxville, reporting prominent secessionists of their respective neighborhoods to the Provost Marshal, and making their complaints.

Kinsloe, in commencing the publication of his Bulletin, announced in his editorial that he merely came, like John the Baptist, to prepare the way for one whose shoe-lachet he was unworthy to loose. This of course referred to Brownlow. If Kinsloe meant by this scriptural comparison to intimate that Brownlow as much exceeds him in impiety and wickedness as Christ exceeds John the Baptist in holiness, he is evidently capable of some satire.

Greenbacks were plenty on the streets, and but few persons were taking Confederate money. Lieut. T. took dinner at the Lamar House, where the charge for meals was fifty cents; but having only Confederate money, was forced to pay five dollars.

Union flags were stretched at many places across the principal streets. The Provost Marshal's office was in the Branch Bank of Tennessee building.—*Atlanta Register.*

### Woman's Task.

**Great, indeed, is the task assigned to woman. Who can elevate its dignity? Not to make laws, not to lead armies, not to govern empires, but to form those by whom the laws are made, and armies led, and empires governed; to guard from the slightest taint of possible infirmity the frail and yet spotless creature, whose moral, no less than physical being, must be derived from her; to inspire those principles, to inculcate those doctrines, to animate those sentiments which generations yet unborn, and nations yet uncivilized, shall learn to bless; to soften firmness into mercy, and chasten honor into refinement; to exalt generosity into virtue; by her soothing cares to allay the anguish of the body, and the far worse anguish of the mind; by her tenderness to disarm passion; by her purity to triumph over sense; to cheer the scholar sinking under his toil; to console the statesman for the ingratitude of a mistaken people; to be the compensation for the hopes that are blighted; for friends that are perfidious, for happiness that has passed away. Such is her vocation—the couch of the tortured sufferer, the prison of the deserted friend, the cross of a rejected Saviour; these are the scenes of woman's excellence, these are theatres on which her greatest triumphs have been achieved. Such is her destiny, to visit the forsaken, to attend to the neglected, when monarchs abandon, when counsellors betray, when justice persecutes, when brethren and disciples fly, to remain unshaken and unchanged; and to exhibit on this lower world a type of that love, pure, constant and ineffable, which, in another world, we are taught to believe the best of virtue.**

*Mississippian.*

### TO THE VOTERS OF THE 4th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

I now have two opponents in the field, neither of whom have made any public declaration of their sentiments and principles as you had a right to expect of them. Nor have they attacked the principles and policy avowed in my former cards.

While I claim no credit for being in the army in the performance of a duty which we all owe to a common cause, I am unable to understand the motives of those who are willing to confer a *great* honor on a political aspirant who can give no satisfactory excuse for remaining out of the army throughout the war.

Col. Robert Strange, who has recently announced himself, is in the prime of life, and the enjoyment of excellent health, and ought to have joined the army in the beginning of the struggle. It is true that he has been Solicitor for the district during a portion of the war, and is also a Colonel of a Militia Regiment, but both of these offices could have been filled with ability by gentlemen who from *age* or other causes were unfitted for camp life. If my example had been followed by the fighting population of the South, in sacrificing private interests and entering the army on the 15th of April, 1861, our independence would have been conquered in less than six months. On the other hand, if Col. Strange's example had been followed by our fighting population in remaining at home to pursue their usual avocations, the enemy would have conquered and enslaved us without a struggle.

I must now remind my friends that while Col. Strange is going the rounds of the Fall Term of the Courts, and can see his friends and have every advantage in securing votes, my hands are completely tied, having no control over my time, and I must rely entirely upon *their* exertions, being confident of a triumphant result, if *they* will make known my principles and position at home and in the army.

Your Ob't Servant,
O. P. MEARES,
A. Q. M. 61st N. C. Troops.

Sept. 30th, 1863. 21-10t&1 5t

### OBITUARY.

A brief announcement in the "Journal" last week, conveyed to us the sad intelligence of the death of Mrs. MARY A. DAVIS, wife of the Hon. George Davis, Confederate States Senator from North Carolina. A friend, who knew her intimately, and very highly appreciated her many virtues, desires to pay an humble tribute to her memory.

Mrs. Davis was the daughter of Gen'l Thomas Polk, formerly of Tennessee, but now a resident of Mississippi. Descended from a family, which has been extensively and honorably connected with the history of our country from the time of the first American revolution down to the present, she very largely inherited their most valuable and amiable qualities of head and heart. Her mind, excellent by nature, was highly improved by judicious reading and wise reflection; and her pleasant information was always ready to be produced, without ostentation, but naturally and easily and seemingly always at the right time, and in the right place, for the charms of conversation. I have never known a woman who had more thoroughly fitted herself to be the *companion* of her husband, even in an intellectual sense; and the general charm of her society will long be pleasantly remembered by those who had the good fortune to enjoy it upon terms of intimacy.

But, Mrs. Davis was exceedingly domestic in her habits, and retiring in her disposition; and, therefore, there were comparatively few who knew her, to appreciate her. She shrunk from any thing like conspicuousness or display. She seldom went beyond her family and her intimate friends for companionship or pleasure. She loved her home, and made it lovable, and found the chief delights of her life in the discharge of its important duties. Within that hallowed circle, her virtue, and intelligence, and refinement and disinterested affection, and feminine delicacy were the never failing sources of cheerfulness and genuine happiness. In early life, accepting the promises of the Gospel, she assumed the duties of a Christian, and they were faithfully discharged unto her life's end. But her religion, though all-engrossing, was free from cant and bigotry, and from those exaggerations and professions which too many mistake for piety. It was religion in its most pleasing aspect, never confounding innocent gaity with sin; and this religion was deeply impressed upon her household. Her rule was emphatically a rule of love. Her voice was never raised in anger; and even her reproofs were administered in the language of affection. Thus, by gentle means, she led her children to virtue and truth; and the result was one of the most cheerful, contented, obedient families that I have ever known.

It is sad to think that this fond and dutiful wife—this devoted and judicious mother—this sincere and gentle and humble Christian has been removed forever from the scenes of her love and usefulness; but an inscrutable Providence, for wise purposes, hath so ordered it; and it becomes us not to repine. We should rather seek for consolation in the remembrance of her virtues, and the assurance of her blessed immortality. It is to be hoped that reflections, similar to these, will afford some comfort to those heart-stricken ones, who have been made thoroughly desolate by this bereavement. Let them strive to remember and imitable; and, when the first violence of their grief shall have passed away, they will learn to regard the lost one as a lovely and grateful image of all the higher and purer qualities of the mind and soul.

May God thus temper the blow, and sanctify it to their everlasting good.

### DIED.

In Sampson county, N. C., on the 24th of September, 1863, in the 26th year of his age, FRANKLIN P. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

The deceased volunteered in defence of his country in the Spring of 1862, and faithfully discharged his duty until May last, when he was compelled by that fatal disease, consumption, to bid adieu to his fellow soldiers, and return to his home, where he patiently bore his afflictions, until his death, without a murmur, knowing that, "as he had borne the image of the earthly, he would also bear the image of the heavenly." He was an affectionate husband, and a kind and obliging neighbor. He leaves a wife and two children, and a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their irreparable loss.

Farewell husband, son, brother and friend,
Thy work on earth is at an end;
Thou hast left this world of strife
To enjoy the "gift of eternal life."
Yes, dear friend, thou hast gone to Him
Who delivers us all from our sin,
And draws us all by the chords of love,
To Him who reigns supreme above.

COM.

In Brunswick county, N. C., on the 2d inst., JOHN C. KING, youngest son of William H. and Elizabeth King, aged 6 years, 6 months and 25 days.

"Freed from all sorrow, sin and pain,
With Jesus now he dwells;
There with angels he shall reign,
While love his bosom swells."

Near Riley's Creek, in New Hanover county, No. Ca., CATHERAN DAVIS, infant daughter of David C. and Catherine Howard, aged 7 months and 2 days.

In this town, on the 6th inst., HARRIET ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Lawton, aged 11 years.

CAMP 61ST REG'T SULLIVAN'S ISLAND,
Oct. 7th, 1863.

### NOTICE.

ALL MEMBERS of Company G, 61st Regiment now absent without proper authority are ordered to report at this Camp immediately for duty, or the nearest Hospital, for examination by the Medical Board. Family Physicians certificates are not received unless accompanied by a certificate of a Justice of the Peace that he is a Physician of good standing, approved by the Clerk of County Court, stating the time asked for in extension of furlough. All failing to comply with the above order will be considered deserters and treated accordingly.

L. L. KEITH,
Capt. Com'dg Co. G, 61st Reg't.

Oct. 9th 1863. 26-2t-24t*

### SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following prices to be those which will be just compensation to the owners of property impressed for the use of the Government for the next sixty days, subject to alteration should circumstances meanwhile occur to make it advisable. We divide the State into 4 Districts, as heretofore:

**DISTRICT NO. 1**, is to consist of all the counties East of Warren, Franklin, Johnston, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus inclusive, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Corn, | $ 15 00 per bbl. of 5 bush. 50 lbs to the bush. |
| Meal, | 3 15 per bush of 48 lbs. |
| Bacon, | 1 00 per lb. |
| Pork,—nett, | 60 00 per 100 lbs. |
| " gross, | 50 00 " " |
| Lard, | 1 00 per lb. |
| Wheat, | 6 00 per bush. of 60 lbs for choice white. |
| Flour, | 30 00 per bbl. 196 lbs. 1st quality, superfine. |
| Wheat Bran, | 50 per bush. of 17 lbs |
| Shorts, | 75 per bush. of 21 lbs |
| Ship Stuff, | 1 45 per bush. of 37 lbs. |
| Oats, sheaf, | 2 00 per 100 lbs. |
| Oats, shelled, | 2 00 per bush. of 32 lbs. |
| Rye, cleaned, | 4 00 per bush. of 56 lbs. |
| Peas, | 3 50 per bush., meas'd. |
| Beans, | 3 50 per bush., meas'd. |
| Potatoes, sweet, | 2 50 per bush, meas'd. |
| " Irish, | 3 50 per bush, meas'd. |
| Dried Peaches, peeled, | 8 50 per bush. of 38 lbs |
| " " unpeeled, | 4 50 per bush of 38 lbs. |
| Dried Apples, peeled, | 4 00 per bush. of 28 lbs. |
| Onions, | 6 00 per bushel |
| Hay, clean Timothy, | 3 00 per 100 lbs |
| Other Hay and Fodder, | 2 00 per 100 lbs. |
| Shucks, | 1 50 per 100 lbs |
| Straw, Wheat and Rye, | 1 00 per 100 lbs |
| Straw, Rice, | 1 00 per 100 lbs |
| Pasturage 1st ql. nr town, | 7 00 per head per month |
| " common " | 5 00 " " |
| " 1st ql. in country, | 4 00 " " |
| " common " | 3 00 " " |
| Horses, extra fine, | |
| " 1st qual. artillery, | 500 00 per head. |
| " 2d " | 400 00 per head. |
| " 3d " | 300 00 per head. |
| Mules, extra fine | |
| " 1st quality, | 500 00 per head. |
| " 2d " | 400 00 per head. |
| Wool, fair, washed, | 4 00 per lb. |
| " " unwashed, | 8 00 per lb. |
| Salt dry and clean, | 15 00 per bush. of 50 lbs. |
| Soap, hard and dry, | 40 00 per 100 lbs. |
| Candles, tallow, | 1 00 per lb. |
| Vinegar, cider, | 90 per gall. |
| " manufactured, | 45 per gall. |
| Whiskey and Brandy, | 8 00 per gall. |
| Sugar, clarified, | 1 50 per lb. |
| " fair brown, | 1 00 per lb. |
| " coarse damp brown, | 50 per lb. |
| Molasses, | 8 00 per gall. |
| Syrup from Chinese cane, | 5 00 per gall. |
| Rice, | 20 per lb. |
| Coffee, | 3 50 per lb. |
| Tea, green, | 10 00 per lb. |
| " black, | 7 00 per lb. |
| Iron, good old Railroad, | 160 00 per ton. |
| " pig, 1st quality, | 125 00 per ton. |
| " " 2d " | 110 00 per ton. |
| " " 3d " | 100 00 per ton. |
| " bloom, | 180 00 per ton. |
| " smith's round bar and plate, | 380 00 per ton. |
| Leather, harness, | 3 50 per lb. |
| " sole | 3 00 per lb. |
| " upper | 3 50 per lb. |
| Beef cattle, stall fed | 40 per lb. |
| " " grass fed | 35 per lb. |
| Sheep, fair, | 25 00 per head. |

**DISTRICT NO. 2**, is to consist of all the counties West of the aforesaid counties to Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond inclusive, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Corn, | 20 00 per bbl. of 5 bushels 56 lbs. to the bush. |
| Meal, | 4 15 per bush. of 48 lbs. to the bush. |
| Bacon, | 1 00 per lb. |
| Pork—nett, | 60 00 per 100 lbs. |
| " gross, | 50 00 " " |
| Lard, | 1 00 per lb. |
| Wheat, | 6 00 per bush. of 60 lbs. for choice white. |
| Flour, | 30 00 per bbl. of 196 lbs. 1st qual. superfine. |
| Wheat Bran, | 50 per bush. of 17 lbs. |
| Shorts, | 75 per bush. of 22 lbs. |
| Ship stuff, | 1 45 per bush. of 37 lbs. |
| Brown stuff, | 95 per bush. of 28 lbs. |
| Oats, sheaf, | 2 60 per 100 lbs. |
| Oats, shelled, | 2 00 per bush. of 32 lbs. |
| Rye, clean, | 4 00 per bush. of 56 lbs. |
| Peas, | 3 50 per bush. measured. |
| Beans, | 3 50 per bush. measured. |
| Potatoes—sweet | 2 50 per bush. measured. |
| Irish | 3 50 per bush. measured. |
| Dried Peaches—peeled, | 8 50 per bush. 38 lbs. |
| unpeeled, | 4 50 per bush. 38 lbs. |
| Dried Apples—peeled | 4 00 per bush 28 lbs. |
| Onions, | 9 00 per bush. measured. |
| Hay—clean Timothy, | 3 00 per 100 lbs. |
| Other Hay and Fodder, | 2 50 per 100 lbs. |
| Shucks, | 1 50 per 100 lbs. |
| Straw, Wheat and Rye, | 1 00 per 100 lbs. |
| Pasturage 1st ql. nr. town, | 7 00 per head month. |
| 2d " | 5 00 per head month. |
| Pasturage 1st ql country, | 5 00 per head month. |
| common " | 3 00 per head month. |
| Horses—extra fine, | |
| 1st ql. artillery, | 500 00 per head. |
| 2d " | 400 00 per head. |
| 3d " | 300 00 per head. |
| Mules—extra fine | |
| 1st quality, | 500 00 per head. |
| 2d " | 400 00 per head. |
| Wool—fair washed, | 4 00 per lb. |
| " " unwashed, | 3 00 per lb. |
| Salt, dry and clean, | 18 00 per bush. 50 lbs. |
| Soap, hard and dry, | 40 00 per 100 lbs. |
| Candles—tallow, | 1 00 per lb. |
| Vinegar—cider, | 90 per gal. |
| manufactured, | 45 per gal |
| Whiskey and Brandy, | 8 00 per gal. |
| Sugar—clarified, | 1 50 per lb. |
| fair brown, | 1 00 per lb. |
| coarse damp brown, | 50 per lb. |
| Molasses | 8 00 per gal. |
| Syrup from Chinese cane | 5 00 per gal. |
| Rice | 23 per lb. |
| Coffee | 3 50 per lb. |
| Tea—green | 10 00 per lb. |
| black | 7 00 per lb. |
| Iron, good old Railroad | 160 00 per ton. |
| pig, 1st quality | 125 00 per ton. |
| " 2d " | 110 00 per ton. |
| " 3d " | 100 00 per ton. |
| bloom | 180 00 per ton. |
| smith's round bar, and plate | 380 00 per ton. |
| Leather—harness | 3 50 per lb. |
| sole | 3 00 per lb. |
| upper | 3 50 per lb. |
| Beef cattle, stall fed | 35 per lb. |
| grass fed | 30 per lb. |
| Sheep, fair | 25 00 per head. |

**DISTRICT NO. 3**, is to consist of all the Counties west and including said counties to Alleghany, Watauga, McDowell and Rutherford, exclusive, and in said counties, the prices shall be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Corn, | 18 00 per bbl. of 5 bush. 50 lbs. to bush. |
| Meal | 3 75 per bush. 40 lbs. to bushel. |
| Bacon | 1 00 per lb. |
| Pork—nett | 60 00 per 100 lbs. |
| " gross | 50 00 " " " |
| Lard | 1 00 per lb. |
| Wheat | 5 50 per bushel of 60 lbs. for choice white. |
| Flour | 27 50 per bbl of 196 lbs. first quality super. |
| Wheat Bran | 50 per bush. of 17 lbs. |
| Shorts | 75 per bush. of 22 lbs. |
| Ship Stuff, | 45 per bush. of 37 lbs. |
| Brown Stuff | 1 95 per bush. of 28 lbs. |
| Oats—sheaf | 2 50 per 100 lbs. |
| shelled | 3 00 per bush. of 32 lbs. |
| Rye—clean | 4 00 per bush. of 56 lbs. |
| Peas | 3 50 per bush. measured |
| Beans | 3 50 per bush. measured |
| Potatoes—sweet | 3 50 per bush. measured |
| Irish | 3 50 per bush. measured |
| Dried Peaches, peeled | 8 50 per bush. of 38 lbs. |
| unpeeled | 4 50 per bush. of 38 lbs. |
| Apples, peeled | 4 00 per bush. of 28 lbs. |
| Onions | 6 00 per bush. measured |
| Hay—clean Timothy | 3 00 per 100 lbs. |
| Other hay and fodder | 3 00 per 100 lbs. |
| Shucks | 1 50 per 100 lbs. |
| Straw—Wheat and Rye | 1 00 per 100 lbs. |
| Pasturage 1st quality, near town, per month | 7 00 per head. |
| Pasturage, common, near town, per month | 5 00 per head. |
| Pasturage, 1st qual. in the country, per month | 5 00 per head. |
| Pasturage, com'n, in the country, per month | 3 00 per head. |
| Horses—extra fine 1st quality, artillery | 500 00 per head. |
| 2d " | 400 00 per head. |
| 3d " | 800 00 per head. |
| Mules—extra fine 1st quality | 500 00 per head. |
| 2d " | 400 00 per head. |
| Wool, fair, washed | 4 00 per lb. |
| unwashed | 3 00 per lb |
| Salt—dry and clean | 20 00 per bush. of 50 lbs |
| Soap—hard and dry | 40 00 per 100 lbs. |
| Candles—Tallow | 1 00 per lb. |
| Vinegar—Cider | 80 per gal. |
| Manufactured | 40 per gal. |
| Whiskey and Brandy | 8 00 per gal. |
| Sugar, clarified | 1 50 per lb. |
| fair brown | 1 00 per lb. |
| coarse damp brown | 50 per lb. |
| Molasses | 8 00 per gal. |
| Syrup from Chinese cane | 5 00 per gal. |
| Rice | 25 per lb. |
| Coffee | 3 50 per lb. |
| Tea—green | 10 00 per lb. |
| black | 7 00 per lb. |
| Iron, good old Railroad | 160 00 per ton. |
| pig, 1st quality | 125 00 per ton. |
| " 2d " | 110 00 per ton. |
| " 3d " | 100 00 per ton. |
| bloom | 180 00 per ton. |
| Smith's round, bar and plate | 380 00 per ton. |
| Leather—harness | 3 50 per lb. |
| sole | 3 00 per lb. |
| upper | 3 50 per lb. |
| Beef cattle, stall fed | 30 per lb. |
| grass fed | 25 per lb. |
| Sheep, fair | 25 00 per head. |

**DISTRICT NO. 4**, is to consist of all Counties west of and including said Counties, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Corn, | 17 50 per bbl of 5 bush. 56 lbs to bush. |
| Meal. | 3 65 per bush. 48 lbs. |
| Bacon. | 1 00 per lb |
| Pork, net | 60 00 per 100 lbs. |
| " gross, | 50 00 " " |
| Lard, | 1 00 per lb. |
| Wheat, | 5 50 per bush. of 60 lbs for choice white. |
| Flour, | 27 00 per bbl of 196 lbs 1st qual superfine. |
| Wheat Bran, | 50 per bush of 17 lbs. |
| Shorts, | 75 " " " 22 lbs. |
| Ship Stuff, | 1 45 " " " 37 lbs. |
| Brown stuff, | 95 " " " 28 lbs. |
| Oats, sheaf, | 2 25 " 100 lbs. |
| Oats, shelled, | 1 75 " bush. of 32 lbs. |
| Rye, clean, | 3 50 " " " 56 " |
| Peas, | 3 50 " " measured. |
| Beans, | 3 50 " " " |
| Potatoes, sweet, | 4 00 " " " |
| " Irish, | 2 50 " " " |
| Dried Peaches, peeled, | 8 50 " " of 38 lbs. |
| " " unpeeled, | 4 50 " " " |
| " Apples, peeled, | 4 00 " " 28 lbs. |
| Onions, | 6 00 " " measured. |
| Hay, clean Timothy, | 3 00 " 100 lbs. |
| Other hay and fodder, | 2 00 " " |
| Shucks, | 1 50 " " |
| Straw, Wheat and Rye, | 1 00 " " |
| Pasturage, 1st quality near town, per month, | 7 00 " head month. |
| Pasturage, common, near town, per month, | 5 00 " " " |
| Pasturage, 1st qual. in the country, per month, | 5 00 " " " |
| Pasturage, common, in the country, per month, | 3 00 " " " |
| Horses, extra fine | |
| " 1st qual artillery, | 500 00 per head. |
| " 2d " " | 400 00 " " |
| " 3d " " | 300 00 " " |
| Mules, extra fine, | |
| " 1st quality, | 500 00 " " |
| " 2d " | 400 00 " " |
| Wool, fair, washed, | 4 00 " lb. |
| " " unwashed, | 3 00 " " |
| Salt, dry and clean, | 22 00 " bush. of 50 lbs. |
| Soap, hard and dry, | 40 00 " 100 lbs. |
| Candles, Tallow, | 1 00 " lb. |
| Vinegar, Cider, | 80 " gal. |
| " Manufactured | 40 " " |
| Whiskey and Brandy, | 8 00 " " |
| Sugar, clarified, | 1 75 " lb. |
| " fair brown, | 1 25 " " |
| " coarse damp brown | 60 " " |
| Molasses, | 8 50 " gal. |
| Syrup, from Chinese cane, | 5 00 " " |
| Rice, | 40 " lb. |
| Coffee, | 3 50 " " |
| Tea green, | 10 00 " " |
| " black, | 7 00 " " |
| Iron, good old Railroad, | 160 00 " ton. |
| " pig, 1st quality, | 125 00 " " |
| " " 2d " | 110 00 " " |
| " " 3d " | 100 00 " " |
| " bloom, | 180 00 " " |
| " Smith's round, bar and plate, | 380 00 " " |
| Leather, harness, | 3 50 " lb. |
| " sole, | 3 50 " " |
| " upper, | 3 50 " " |
| Beef Cattle, stall fed, | 30 " " |
| " " grass fed, | 25 " " |
| Sheep, fair, | 25 00 " head. |

The following shall be uniform throughout the State:

| | |
|---|---|
| Army woolen cloth, ¾ yd, 10 oz. to the yard, | 4 50 per yard. |
| Army woolen cloth, 1½ yd, 20 oz. to the yard, | 9 00 " " |
| Flannel, ¾ yd. 6 oz. to yd. | 3 00 " " |
| Cotton shirting, ¾ yd, 4½ yards to the pound, | 50 " " |
| Cotton shirting, ¾ yd, 3½ yards to the pound, | 60 " " |
| Cotton sheeting, 4 4 yd, 3 yards to the pound, | 70 " " |
| Cotton osnaburg, ¾ yd, 6 oz. to the yard, | 75 " " |
| Cotton osnaburg, ¾ yd, 8 oz. to the yard, | 60 " " |
| Cotton drills, ¾ yd, 3 yds. to the pound, | 80 " " |
| Cotton shirting, stripes, 3 yards to the pound, | 80 " " |
| Cotton tent cloths, 10 oz. to the yard, | 1 00 " " |
| Cotton yarn, | 1 50 " lb. |
| Cotton, raw, | 50 " " |
| Army shoes, | 10 00 " pair. |
| Shoe thread, | 6 00 " lb. |
| Wool socks, | 1 00 " pair. |
| Hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers, | |
| Bailing long forage, | 50 " 100 lbs. |
| Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by Gov't, | 05 " bushel. |
| Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, | 12 00 " day. |
| Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government, | 6 00 " " |
| Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, | 15 00 " " |
| Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government, | 7 50 " " |
| Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, | 18 00 " " |
| Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government, | 9 00 " " |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, | 2 25 " " |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Government, | 1 25 " " |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, | 47 00 " month. |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Government, | 22 00 " " |
| Lumber, | 45 00 per 1000 feet. |
| Timber, | 30 00 " " " |
| Wool Hats, | 5 00 each. |
| Quinine, | 45 00 per oz. |

We, the Commissioners of the State, do again earnestly call upon all who would support the government of their own choice in this its life struggle for liberty, to come forward at once, with all they can spare, to the support of their brave sons and brothers now in the field, and with all their aid and sympathy for the government of their own making, and which is now beset with many difficulties and dangers, and to cease this war of extortion against their own country, which is disgraceful to its citizens, and threatening to our success.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
Commissioners of Appraisement for N. C.

⁂ New corn shall be 15 per cent. less than the above prices until the 15th of November next.

Oct. 7th, 1863. 2-2t

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# AUCTION SALES.

BY WILKES MORRIS, Auct'r.

*CARGO SALE*
*AT AUCTION BY CATALOGUE.*
BY HENRY COBIA & CO.

ON THURSDAY, 15th inst., I will sell at No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. the entire cargo of the Steamship

MARGARET AND JESSIE,

comprising a very valuable and well selected assortment, viz:

15 bales Schawbe's dark, fancy and grey Prints,
5 bales dark, fancy DeLaines,
6 bales super Saxonies, white, royal blue and scarlet,
5 bales super fancy wove Flannels,
4 bales Fancy Tweeds,
5 cases Ladies' White Cotton Hose,
2 cases Gents' Half Hose,
6 cases Coate's and Clark's Sewing Cotton,
4 bales White Cambrics,
3 bales printed and fancy Ginghams,
2 bales White Long Cloth,
1 case super Suspenders,
2 bales White Serge,
4 cases Oxford Cloth Caps,
6 cases Cassimere Caps,

2 cases, 4000 Leaf Cards.

4 cases Shoe Thread,
22 rolls Sole Leather,
9 cases French Waxed Calf Skins, 137 dozen,

5 cases French Letter Paper,
4 cases Foolscap Paper,
1 case Blotting Paper,
5 cases Envelopes, assorted,
3 cases Steel Pens, assorted

1 case Handsaw Files,
11 cases Axes,
10 cases Tacks,
20 dozen Spades,
1 cask Weeding Hoes,

3 cases Percussion Caps.

76 barrels Mackerel,
130 kits do,
22 kits Salmon,

50 bags Extra Cape Coffee,
10 barrels Double Refined Crushed Sugar,
46 barrels Light Brown do.,
2 cases Wiltshire English Cheese,

9 casks Mason's Blacking,

5 casks Kerosene Oil,
10 casks Double Boiled Linseed Oil,

200 kegs Bi Carb Soda,
10 casks Alcohol (95 per cent,)
20 casks Epsom Salts,
2 cases Quinine (500 oz...)
9 casks Refined Borax
1 case Mustard,

Wilmington, N. C. Oct 6th, 1863. 26-ts

### APPLICATION

WILL be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter for the North Carolina Express Company.

Oct. 10th 2-4t*

# AUCTION SALES.

BY WILKES MORRIS, Auct'r.

CARGO SALE
AT AUCTION
OF
IMPORTED GOODS BY CATALOGUE.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14th, 1863, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my Sales Rooms, No. 2 Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of Steamships

*BANSHEE, PET, JUNO AND ANTONICA.*

With large consignments Ex other ships, making the assortment of useful and necessary articles complete, viz:

2 bales heavy Fancy Cassimere,
6 bales assorted Cloths,
5 bales Melton Cloths,
4 cases Black DeLaine,
4 bales Regatta Stripes,
2 bales Bed Tick,
2 cases Stay Binding,
12 cases Coates' Spool Cotton, 200 yds, B and W,
2 cases Flax Thread,
3 cases Linen Thread,
3 cases White Glaced Thread,
4 cases Mens' Merino Shirts,
6 cases Mens' Fancy Flannel Shirts,
2 cases Mens' L. Cloth Shirts,
13 cases Shirts, Linen Fittings, Carolla shape,
5 cases Mens' Linen, White Enameled, and Colored Shirt Collars,
3 bales White, Fancy Wove, and Colored Saxonies,
12 cases superior Bleached Shirting,
2 cases Hosiery,
1 case Felt Hats, Canadian,
2 cases India Frills,
6 bales sol'd Check Ginghams, assorted colours,
2 bales Black and White "
1 case Black Metal Buttons,
1 case Black Bone "
1 case Suspender Buttons,
1 case Military Buttons, large C. S. A.,
1 " Needles,
2 " Pins,
4 " Kirby's Ne Plus Ultra Pins,
1 case Buttons, assorted,
1 case Linen Cambric Hdk'fs,
2 cases Madder and Im. Silk Hdk'fs,
1 case Head Hdk'fs,
3 cases Stitched Linen Cambric Hdk'fs,
1 case Irish Linen,
4 cases Irish Linen,
1 case superior Suspenders,
2 cases Ready Made Clothing,
1 case Glace Ties,
4 cases Blank Books,
7 cases Stationary,
7 cases Printing Paper, 24 x 38,

76 cases Boots and Shoes, assorted,
3 cases French Waxed Calf Skins, 75 dozen,
4 bales Sole Leather,
1 case Shoe Strings,
5 rolls Harness Leather,
2 cases Cotton Cards on Leather,
7 cases Cotton Cards, 2,024 pair
4 " Wool do., 1,728 "
500 M Percussion Caps,
2 casks Cutlery,
4 casks Weeding Hoes,
47 bags prime Jam. Coffee,
15 bags superior Java Coffee,
5 hhds. Brown Sugar,
40 barrels " "
70 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
30 caddies Green and Black Teas,
140 boxes English Brown Soap,
50 half boxes English do. do.,
100 " " Sperm Candles,
20 bbls Cassara Starch,
25 boxes London do.,
19 boxes Corn do.,
46 boxes " do.,
20 cases Salad Oil,
47 bags Black Pepper,
23 cases Mustard,
10 casks Chickory,

320 kegs Bi Carb Soda,

14 casks Soda Crystals,

7 cases Brown Windsor and Fancy Soaps,
4 cases Quinine (700 ozs.,)

34 casks Epsom Salts,
11 drums Castor Oil,
16 cases Drugs, (assorted,)
2 cases Borax,
1 cask do.,
22 cases Drugs, (assorted,)
Sulph. Morphia, Calomel, Ipecac,
Potass Iodide, Tinct Opium, Nitrate Silver,
Camphor, Tart Acid, &c., &c., &c.

571 sacks Turks Island Salt,
20 hhds. 800 bags Liverpool fine Salt, 28 lb each.

50 boxes Tin Plates,
4 tons Hollow Ware, assorted,
12 cases Hardware and Cuttlery,
1020 chests pure Scotch Whiskey,
case Bottles, Glass stoppers, wired,

272 cases Old Tom Gin,
in same style,
399 cases Brandy, extra brands,

99 cases Champagne,

10 cases Port Wine,

9 Qr casks Pinet Brandy,
17 bbls Rum.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 25, 1863. 17-ts

BY WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

*AUCTION SALE IMPORTED GOODS—EX SUNDRY SHIPS.*

ON THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at No. 2 Granite Row, in addition to cargo sales Ex Pet, Banshee, Juno and Antonica, I will sell:

7 cases Cotton Cards
4 " Wool Cards
1 " Buttons
1 " Irish Linen
1 " B. E. Diaper
1 " Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
13 " Long Cloth Shirts
1 " Glace Ties
2 " Ne plus ultra Pins
5 " White Bleached Shirting
And
12 " Drugs, assorted
Blue Mass, Calomell, Iodide Potass,
Croton Oil, Opium, Spirits Nitre,
Ess. Bergamot, Chlo. Potash, Nit Silver,
Rhubarb, Creosote, Sulph. Morphine,
Mur Morphine, Chloroform

6 casks Ale, Pints and Quarts

4 casks Shot, assorted.
Oct. 6th, 1863. 26-ts

### LAND FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE a home in Mecklenburg county, N. C. The subscriber desires to sell his FARM. The place is located 3½ miles from the city of Charlotte, and contains 415 acres about one-half cleared, well improved, with good Orchards, and good water. For further information address the subscriber at Charlotte, or come and see for yourself. W. M. MATTHEWS.

Sept. 30. 1-2t.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, at September Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County qualified as Executor upon the estate of Levin Lane, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims against the same are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

THOS. H. LANE, Executor.

During my absence from Wilmington, Dr. W. W. Lane is my authorized Agent to settle all business against said estate. T. H. LANE.

Sept. 18, 1863. 11-daw3*

### LOST.

ON the 2nd of October, on the W. & W. R. R., between Wilmington and Burgaw Stations, a small black POCKET BOOK, containing $40 in money and my furlough given at Petersburg Hospital, for sixty days on account of amputation of the right arm at the shoulder joint.

A liberal reward will be given for its return to me, or J. C. Croom, at Burgaw Station.

J. H. BROWN.

Oct. 10th 2-1t*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, OCT'R 3, 1863.

The [illegible] to be unchanged [illegible] the press nor [illegible] nearest to the [illegible] the meagre and [illegible] Yankees [illegible]

[illegible] are [illegible] answer- [illegible] Knoxville and [illegible] Gen. [illegible] Another report [illegible] in a position [illegible] faith in [illegible] Knox- [illegible] visited and held [illegible] are [illegible] and Posa- [illegible] evacua- [illegible] they have [illegible] nobody else. [illegible] Bragg is [illegible] Fort al- [illegible] Yankee pri- [illegible]

[illegible] fifty four [illegible]

[illegible]

jurious to the public harmony, the position of things is changed and the public has a right to demand that these things should cease. In effect it matters little difference whether a course injurious to the vital interests of the country is dictated by a spirit of defiance to "enemies" and favoritism to "friends," or whether it is the offspring of darker feelings. It is more charitable to attribute it to the former cause, and we prefer to do so, but we none the less feel called upon to denounce such course and deprecate its results, for, after all, it is with the legitimate results of any course, and not with the motives of those pursuing it that the public press has to do, since of the first only it can fairly judge. In regard to the latter it is always liable to be mistaken.

The telegraph brings us nothing from the seat of war in [illegible] and the people and the press are alike tired of surmises and speculations. We don't like this enforced silence. We have seldom known it to be the precursor of good news, but too often of the reverse. Still, it is nearly as well to have no news as to depend upon mere rumours, which is about all we have been able to get from the West for months past. To employ a phrase which has now almost grown into cant, we must "watch and wait"—*not* patiently—for that is impossible, but with as little impatience as may be.

At this writing (11½ o'clock, a. m.) the Southern mail is not in. What has detained the train we do not know. A "military necessity" has interfered to postpone the arrival of the additional engines and cars secured for use on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. Until this machinery and rolling stock arrives, which we hope it will shortly do, occasional failures will occur. After the reinforcement the road may be expected to make its trips as regularly as can be expected.

We may get some additional telegraph before going to press, but we do not much expect it.

For the Journal.

### The late Captain W. J. Houston—Meeting of Members of the Bar.

At a meeting of the Bar of Duplin County, held on the 29th [illegible], on motion of Col. William A. Allen, His Honor, Robert S. French, the presiding Judge, was called to the chair, and [illegible] Kornegay, Clerk of the Court, was requested to act as Secretary. Allmand A. McKoy, Esq., on behalf of the members of the Bar, presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, we have heard with feelings of deep regret, of the death of our gifted and highly esteemed friend Capt. William James Houston, of the 1st N. C. Cavalry, who fell near Ashby's Gap, on the 21st of June last, while gallantly battling for the cause which he has ever been willing to defend, whether in the Legislative Hall, on the Hustings, or on the battle field. In his enthusiastic nature so replete with generous impulses, we have ever found those traits which [illegible] distinguish the statesman and adorn the character of the patriotic soldier. Therefore, we as members of the [illegible] practicing in the Courts of Duplin, the home of our departed friend, and the sphere of his great usefulness, desire to express our high appreciation of our great loss in his [illegible] virtues and manly bearing, as our professional brother, as a companion in the social circle, as a citizen [illegible] and a gallant soldier. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Captain Houston, this bar has lost one of its brightest and most useful members, the [illegible] one of its purest and best citizens, and [illegible] one of her useful legislators, and the service of the Confederate States, one of its most gallant soldiers.

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of our friend as a [illegible] and will ever bear testimony to his virtues, as [illegible] advocate, sound lawyer, prudent statesman, [illegible] and generous friend.

Resolved, That we offer to his widow and family our sincere condolence in their irreparable loss. To his widow, the [illegible] will [illegible] crushing weight, as the nearer the relation, [illegible] greater deprivation, when a generous, noble and gifted [illegible] as Captain Houston, dies. Yet the manner of his [illegible] the cause in which he offered himself as a sacrifice, [illegible] high place which he held in the esteem and affection of his friends, should soften that grief which it is our [illegible].

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to Judge [illegible] with a request that they be spread upon the minutes of the Court, and that the Clerk transmit a copy to the editors of the Wilmington Journal for publication.

Pending the resolutions, Hardy L. Holmes, Esq., addressed the meeting in a forcible and feeling manner, dwelling [illegible] on the many virtues and gallant death of [illegible]. His burning words sank deep into the hearts [illegible] tears from manly eyes unused to weep. [illegible] W. Hall, Esq., next addressed the meeting. His [illegible] replete with deep feeling and eloquent outbursts [illegible] upon the loss sustained by the friends [illegible] Houston. Col. D. K. McRae, next [illegible] a happy vein of thought, chaste in his [illegible] appropriate to the solemnity of the occasion. He spoke feelingly as they had been companions [illegible]. His Honor then spoke of his acquaintance with [illegible] brief, yet he felt as if it were the [illegible]. He dwelt feelingly upon the loss sustained [illegible], and ordered that the preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Court.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. S. FRENCH, Chairman.

[illegible] Kornegay, Sec'y.

[illegible] Record will please copy.

### Gen. Beauregard in the Hands of Yankee Critics.

The New York *World* of the 6th replies to certain newspaper writings of the Yankee press, who have discovered that Gen. Beauregard is "a military pretender and humbug." It says:

As for Beauregard, we believe that when the history of this war is written by impartial pens, he will take rank with Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson as a military leader. He is a most accomplished engineer, the equal [illegible] in either army, so far as is known; he is besides inventive, suggestive, active, enterprising, and, what is better for his fame, has so far been almost uniformly successful.

In the light of recent military exploits, the enforced capitulation of Sumter was nothing very extraordinary; [illegible] employed was fully adequate to the end [illegible] was a complete success. For the first time in the history of war on this continent an iron-clad fort and an iron-plated floating battery were used by Beauregard—a fact which shows that he was [illegible] to the routine of the schools, and that he possessed military prescience. He won the first battle of Bull Run, which consolidated the military power [illegible], and he would have captured Washington [illegible] were it not that he was prevented by Jeff Davis. He was banished to the West [illegible] and impatience of control, where, in [illegible] with Gen. A. S. Johnston, he fought a battle [illegible] era in this war. Shiloh was a brilliant [illegible] battle, the first in the war in which the [illegible] took the initiative in the open field; and it [illegible] that the peculiar tactics of that fight were [illegible] by the rebels in every subsequent battle down to Gettysburg. If the reader will turn back to the accounts of the battle of Shiloh he will find [illegible] massing of troops—the attack in [illegible]—the impetuous flanking movements which have made "Stonewall" Jackson and other Southern [illegible] were invented by Beauregard, and [illegible] that occasion. Beauregard's subsequent [illegible] Halleck at Corinth was one of the neatest [illegible] of the war. It was perfect of its kind. He [illegible] the means nor the munitions of war to cope [illegible] and well appointed army of Halleck, [illegible] the next best thing to winning a victory, [illegible] to withdraw his army intact, and this he accomplished.

[illegible] of Charleston against Admiral Dupont [illegible] to be possessed of rare engineering ability. [illegible] first instance in history in which practically [illegible] were pitted against shore defences. [illegible] new elements in the problem of defence [illegible] into the calculations of previous [illegible] yet Beauregard succeeded. So far he has [illegible] attack upon Charleston, notwithstanding [illegible] pound Parrotts and 15 inch smooth bores [illegible] in offensive power than those ever used [illegible] previous age. We believe Charleston will yet [illegible] of Beauregard; but it will not follow [illegible] one of the greatest of living engineers.

[illegible] for us to be belittling the [illegible] of Generals whose defeat will make our arms [illegible] to all time.

### A British Confederate.

[illegible] the London Morning Herald the following [illegible] a person not unknown in Richmond. [illegible] that our military authorities have been too soft in [illegible] foreign sympathizers; for the person [illegible] authorized to raise a company [illegible] Richmond for the defence of [illegible]

[From the Morning Herald of 21st Aug.]

[illegible] to learn that a person named Frank Lacy [illegible] has represented himself in various cities of the [illegible] Confederacy, and in Baltimore, as the correspondent of the 'Morning Herald,' and, on the strength of these representations, has succeeded in obtaining considerable sums of money on bills of exchange drawn upon a [illegible] firm. We have to state that no person of that name [illegible] been connected with this establishment in [illegible], and that Mr. Frank Lacy Buxton is an impostor [illegible] career, we trust, will speedily meet with its deserts.—*Richmond Examiner.*

ALBERT PIKE.—We perceive by Northern accounts, says the Mississippian, that Albert Pike is again in the field, notwithstanding his bad treatment by Holmes and Hindman. He has seven thousand Indians in good fighting trim, and is moving to take a place in the next battle in the Trans Mississippi Department. We hope that under Kirby Smith and Price, Gen. Pike will get along more harmoniously than he formerly did, and that he will not find it necessary to make any more expositions of corruption and imbecility through the public prints.—*Richmond Whig.*

From the New York World.

### The War with France.

The administration, through all its newspaper and unofficial organs, is preparing the public mind, if not for war with France, then for the recognition of the Confederacy by that nation. The daily "Times" of yesterday, which has a kind of back door connection with the State Department, contains an article foreshadowing the fears of Mr Seward that recognition would soon be pronounced by the French cabinet.—According to the "Times," it would be mere by play, and would not amount to much. It says:

People cannot, therefore, be too often reminded that it is a mere piece of etiquette, whose significance is entirely conventional. If we choose to consider it important it *is* important; but if we choose to consider it of no moment, it *is* of no moment. It is on our own nerves that it would be intended to produce all its effect.

This is a cheerful way of regarding one of the gravest insults one nation can put upon another; but, then, it is very much like Mr. Seward. Of course, if France recognizes the Confederacy at this time, it is for the purpose of compelling us to declare war on a point of national honor, and if that fails to provoke us, other measures will be taken which are sure to prove effectual. The expedition to Texas, when troops are needed so much elsewhere, shows from what direction the administration anticipates the next trouble. The last foreign advices point unmistakably to serious complications between this country and France. All dangers of a European war on the Polish question are at an end, and Napoleon can now direct all his energies to consolidating the French power in Mexico. To secure his dominion over that country, it is essential that the Confederacy should succeed, and the Emperor is bound by his interests and ambition to help the rebels all he can. If they succeed, so does he, and if, they fail, he knows that Mexico will not long remain a French dependency.

The London Economist, with great force of reasoning, shows how indispensable is the success of the rebels to the schemes of Napoleon on this continent. It says:

Louis Napoleon, then, has put himself deliberately and avowedly in opposition to the arrogant pretensions of the American Republic. But that Republic is no longer one and indivisible. With which section of it, therefore, will his occupation of Mexico bring him into collision? With which will be quarrel, and with which will he form, or seek to form, an alliance? There can be no doubt as to the immediate answer. The success of the secession movement, the severance of the old republic into the two States, is essential to the permanent occupation of Mexico by France, or to the permanent independence of Mexico as a powerful country under French protection; since the real restoration of the Union would once more make the American nation so mighty and so proud that all its old pretensions would be renewed, and it would probably be impossible for France ultimately to uphold her *protege* without a continuity of struggle, and a waste of men and treasure which she could not endure *en permanence*, and of which she would soon grow weary. His Mexican conquest thus entails upon Louis Napoleon almost the necessity of an alliance with the Southern Confederacy, and an alliance concluded in time enough to enable his aid to insure their success and their independence. If he delays till they are beaten, and if they are beaten in consequence of his delay, he will have to consolidate and maintain his Mexican enterprise, not against one enfeebled and diminished nation by the help of that nation's exasperated foe, but without aid against the reconstructed Union, which in time would become as powerful as before. We apprehend, therefore, that he will in his heart be just as anxious to proffer aid as the hard pressed Confederates will be to accept it; and, between contracting parties thus mutually predisposed, terms of treaty are not difficult, and are seldom long protracted. Even before the Mexican conquest, as we are well assured, the sympathies and wishes of the French Emperor inclined him to recognize the South; and he was only withheld from doing so by the want of our co-operation. Those sympathies and wishes are fortified and vitalized by urgent political interests now.

No doubt the "Economist" speaks by the card when it intimates that an alliance already exists between France and the Confederacy, but whether it does or not there is a great deal of force in its reasoning.

### A Visit to John Minor Botts.

It was my pleasure to take dinner yesterday with Hon. John Minor Botts, at his residence near here.—His persecution by the leaders of the Southern Confederacy, culminating in his eight weeks' imprisonment in the old Libby prison, has not diminished his rotundity of figure, the brightness of his keen gray eyes, the brilliancy of his wit, and, lastly and not least, his firm and uncompromising fidelity to the Union. His plantation, which he purchased in February last, comprises something over two thousand acres. His dwelling, in size, is in keeping with the place, with an immense portico, with high and massive pillars, a wide-spreading and well shaded lawn, and view of the surrounding country extended and picturesque. His family, consisting of three grown up and accomplished daughters and a son, live with him. Rebel cavalry have been encamped on his ground most of the time for months past. It is well known that he is now enjoying his freedom through favor of a parole granted by the rebel authorities. This, of course, places him under restraint in telling many things he might otherwise tell, but nothing has thus far, and nothing he says will prevent in the future, his telling his hostility to the Confederate Government and adherence to the policy and principles of those seeking to preserve the Union. He persistently says he will not violate his parole; but he wishes our generals knew half he knows of the rebels and their resources and intentions. Ten days ago he was in Richmond, having gone on a sort of a family marketing expedition. He made a few purchases, and for what before the war would have cost him $64 15 he paid the small sum of $1,368 02. He paid fifty dollars for a pair of common sewed shoes, and had he ventured in ordering a plain suit of clothes, which he thought of doing, would have had to pay five hundred dollars for it. A good many of our officers had called on Mr. Botts to pay their respects, and show their appreciation of his fearlessness in avowing his belief and principles.

*N. Y. Herald, 22nd.*

HOW ENGLAND INVADED THE CRIMEA.—Mr. Kinglake, in his history of the Crimean War—one of the most notable, and, in many respects, most valuable of late British publications—relates the following strange case of somnolent statesmanship:

The Duke of Newcastle when Russia, beaten by Omer Pasha and constrained by Austria, retreated from the Danubian Principalities, felt with the British nations that the war should be carried into the Crimea, and that Sebastopol, "the standing menace," should be destroyed. It fell to his lot to draw up the dispatch requiring Lord Raglan to do this. He drew it up, leaving to the General the barest possible amount of discretion, and he carried this important document to a meeting of the Cabinet at Pembroke Lodge, Lord Russell's seat at Richmond. It was evening, (writes Mr. Kinglake, and vouches for his story.) a summer evening, and all the members of the Cabinet were present, when the Duke took out the draught of his proposed dispatch and began to read it. Then there occurred an incident very trifling in itself, but yet so momentous in its consequences that, if it had happened in old times, it would have been attributed to the direct intervention of the immortal gods." It was this: "Before the reading of the paper had long continued all the members of the Cabinet, except a small minority, were overcome with sleep." Twice he tried to rouse them; they dozed or fell into an assenting frame of mind. The dispatch was approved. And so, it is possible that, because the members of a full Cabinet dozed or snored over a dispatch, Lord Raglan was constrained to invade the Crimea! Constrained, for he undertook it against his judgment; and this the Cabinet well knew, for the Duke of Newcastle wrote to Lord Raglan, "I cannot help seeing through the calm and noble tone of your announcement of the decision to attack Sebastopol, that it has been taken in order to meet the views and desires of Government (the sleeping beauties of Pembroke Lodge), and not in entire accordance with your own opinions."

The special correspondent of the London Times, writing from Baltimore, says that the hospitals in that city are under the direction of some Union ladies, "chiefly from the North," and at the head of the association is the wife of a Yankee schoolmaster, who is patronized by Gen. Schenck. This *woman* went into the Confederate ward with a Federal flag in her hand, "and held the obnoxious stars and stripes over the bed of a dying sufferer, saying, as she waved the rustling silk in his very face, "There, my friend, you were loth to live under this glorious banner; it must be refreshing to you, at least, to die under it." We know not which is more horrible the massacre at Beckham's Landing, or for a *woman* thus to torture a dying prisoner.—*Index.*

From the Fayetteville Observer, Oct 1 1861

### The Tithe Law.

A friend who takes a deep interest—as all sensible and patriotic men do—in the success of our present great struggle for life, liberty and property, closes a letter to us as follows:

"Recognition by France and victory are the convincing argument. I feel it in my bones" that both are at hand, the latter heralded by Bragg's success over Rosecrans.

"All our energies must be bent at once to the finances and feeding the people. Will you pardon me for a few suggestions?

"Isn't the tithe law liable to some great objections? 1st, accumulation at inaccessible points; 2nd, evasions; 3d, and in my opinion the greatest, the effect of causing farmers, to withhold supplies from the general market; 4th, wastefulness; 5th number of officials.

"Why isn't flour in market? Because the currency is not popular—if the people get money for what they can't buy anything with it. and Mr. Memminger has taught us the danger of *holding* Confederate notes. How can you remedy this evil? In my judgment by repealing Mr. Memminger's funding laws and changing the tithe tax into a money tax. The tax would be very high, but the farmers can pay it. They would be *obliged* in order to do so, to sell their produce in the general market, and thus as the supply would be increased the price would go down. Thus those not farmers can buy as well as the Gov't, and the Gov't can by impressment get what it needs near the railroad lines, provided it could not buy enough. As sure as fate, if this tax in kind remains as it is and the farmers can pay their taxes in produce, they will as a body sell nothing to the people, because they will not need money. Let this tax be paid in money, the circulation will be largely diminished, and the farmer *must* sell. Add to this tax, recognition by France and consequent increase of confidence in the government, which will cause funding *not* compulsory, and the currency will improve and trade in breadstuffs spring up again."

We concur with our friend in his hopeful view of "the situation." We have never despaired of success in this war. Feeling always, and deeply, that it is not in man to command success, that the South may not even deserve it, and that it has been and is the will of Providence to punish the sins of both sections; yet we have faith that this punishment, in what they have already suffered and what they may have yet to suffer, is for a wise purpose; but that in the end we shall assuredly triumph. The United States in their gigantic power were rapidly approaching to a condition in which, if they had remained united, they would have been the scourge of the world. In mercy, they have been disunited and shorn of their stupendous power as well as of something of the conceit which would have induced them to use that power wrongfully and recklessly. We trust it is not irreverent to suppose that for some such purposes as these, disunion has been permitted, and both sections visited with war. But the war must close, in God's good time, and we are permitted to see from Sacred History, that justice is always done in the end. We have faith in the justice of our cause. We know that the South was driven to disunion and war mainly by a fanatical meddling of the Northern people with what in no way concerned them now, though it ought to have concerned them when they sold the negroes to us. And then, though we know that there is irreligion enough in the South to call down the punishment of war, yet we believe it will not compare with the shocking moral condition of the North. Such considerations have given us unwavering faith that in this war the battle will not be given to the strong. But for such considerations, and such faith, we should have been miserable enough during the past months when so many have been desponding under reverses, so many have had to mourn the loss of relatives, and so many have been driven penniless from their homes by a cruel enemy. We cannot think that so hard a fate is in store for us as to be consigned again to a union with such a people.

But we have wandered from our purpose which was to offer a few observations upon our friend's objections to the tithe law. We freely admit that the law may not be perfect, and that it inaugurates a vast and complicated system. But it was a *necessity*, and is the result of the most anxious deliberations of a body of eminently patriotic men—the very best thing that they could devise for the relief of the country.

The first objection, viz: accumulation of produce at inaccessible points, is fully met by the law itself, which, in the 13th section provides as follows:

"Should the Secretary of War notify the Secretary of the Treasury that it would be impracticable for him to collect or use the articles taxed in kind, or any of them, to be received in certain districts or localities, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to collect in said districts or localities the money value of said articles specified in said estimate and not required in kind, and said money value shall be due on the first day of January in each and every year, and be collected as soon thereafter as practicable."

We have heretofore been asked, what would be "the money value" of such articles? We suppose, not the value in market, but the value fixed by the commissioners to regulate impressments. If, for instance, the government could not use corn in Moore county, and should elect to take the money value, we presume it would require neither more nor less than $20 per barrel, the sum fixed on by Messrs. Blackstock & Burgwyn as the proper price in case of impressments in that county. It could not be expected that the government would take less than it offers to give, and it would be most unreasonable and unjust of it to require more to be paid under such circumstances than it would pay it it were a compulsory purchaser.

The 2d objection is, evasion. This can only be met by vigilance. It is common under all tax laws. Dishonest men will find some mode of evading any law, however carefully framed. It would not, however, seem even so easy to conceal visible and tangible objects like crops as to conceal incomes, profits, and many other objects of taxation.

The 3d objection does not appear to us to be well founded. Suppose a money tax equivalent to the amount of the produce tax were substituted, perhaps the farmer might find it necessary to sell the tenth part of his produce to pay the tax; but, having done that, he would then have precisely the same motive for withholding the remaining nine-tenths from the general market. The remedy proposed, impressment by government, is worse than the disease. We do not suppose that any other imaginable mode of procuring supplies is so odious, or inconvenient, or unjust, as the impressment mode. It is one of the advantages of the tithe-law that it seeks to obviate the necessity of impressment.

As to the withholding of food from market, we do not despair that a more generous and wise course will yet be pursued by the farmers. No man with full barns, it seems to us, can sleep quietly when he knows that his fellow-beings, even his neighbors and friends, are perishing with hunger. Will they perish? The answer is furnished by the vast increase of cases of robbery in all parts of the State. If the rich will not sell at all, or only at prices which the poor can not pay, do they expect the poor to starve? We would not take from the thief one particle of his guilt, but is not the extortioner who drives him to it likewise guilty?

The man who refuses to take Confederate money is manifestly a public enemy, and ought to pack up and go into Lincoln's dominions. The success of our cause is now dependent upon the currency question. Our gallant troops have done their part nobly, and are yet ready to give their lives to the cause. And what imaginable excuse can a man who is at home give to himself or to his country, or to his kinsmen on the battle-fields, for refusing to risk a little money instead of his worse than worthless life? A little money! Afraid to sell his produce for Confederate notes, as we hear that some are, when his refusal helps to destroy their value and enable our enemies to conquer and to deprive these timid, money-loving extortioners of all that they possess, money, lands, negroes and all! Was there ever so unwise, so unpatriotic, so suicidal a proceeding.

Our correspondent proposes to abolish the tithe tax and substitute a money tax. As he cannot have overlooked the fact, first stated by Mr. Pugh, member of Congress from Alabama, and more than once repeated in the Observer, that according to the Constitution no money tax can be laid on land and negroes, the great items of property in the Confederacy, till a Census shall have been taken, which cannot be done now, we suppose he means a money tax on the productions of farms. Perhaps that would have been the better mode in the first instance, though we doubt not that Congress considered both and had sufficient reasons for adopting the tithe. But let the latter have a fair trial. It is necessarily the law for this year, and the objections to it may diminish in practice.

The 4th objection of our friend is, wastefulness. We do not see why there should be more waste under this system than under that heretofore existing, of which there have been frequent and perhaps just complaints. There will be incompetent, negligent and unfaithful agents under any system, but we cannot see why they should be worse under this than any other.

The 5th objection is, number of officials. We are not prepared to say how this objection is well founded. The government has necessarily had heretofore a large number of men in the commissary department, collecting from all parts of the country the food necessary to feed the army. It does not appear plain to us that this corps need be materially increased by the tithe law.—If the work is done by eighty-five men in North Carolina, one in each country, it is likely to be better done than by the same number under the old system, who may be in great part dispensed with.

It is the manifest duty of every patriotic citizen to make the tithe law work well and smoothly, and as far as possible to remove from the public mind all thoughts of its being a hard, or unjust, or annoying law. It was enacted for the purpose of sustaining the cause of the Confederacy, of feeding the army, of saving the issue of more hundreds of millions of Confederate notes, which would still further expand and depreciate the currency. Every man, woman and child is interested in the furtherance of these objects; and every man should therefore cheerfully submit to the law and aid in carrying it into full effect. He who throws difficulties in the way of its successful operation, as some have sought to do, throws difficulties in the way of independence and safety, and he may be well assured that after independence is secured, he and his posterity will feel the weight of a public odium that they would fain escape from at any cost. Of course we refer only to those who have manifested a factious opposition to this as their conduct indicated they would to any other tax law. We have no particular attachment to the present law that will prevent us from seeing and desiring to correct its imperfections, or to change the whole system, if it does not work out the desired end. We shall be better able to judge after a fair trial, and will as cheerfully yield our assent to a change as our correspondent undoubtedly does to the present law. Though we may differ as to the mode, the object is the same.

### Guerrillas.

The Memphis correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser & Register thus ventilates his opinion of Guerrillas:

"One of the greatest sources of annoyance and injury to our own people is the organizations known as partizans and guerrillas, usually compounded of deserters and conscripts. They prey upon the citizens, already oppressed, for food and forage, impress horses and steal more money from the people than they capture from the enemy, into whose lines they are usually "too bashful to enter," as I heard a spirited Southern girl on the border indignantly exclaim. The only object which these bodies in Northwest Mississippi have in view is to escape the Confederate service; live comfortably off the citizens, and fight when they cannot run, being withal as great braggarts as Sir Fallstaff, whose policy they pursue. Not only do they inflict their own unwelcome presence upon the tried people, but draw the enemy out upon them, serving to accomplish the ruin of the inoffensive population, whose places are laid waste for aiding these useless criminal bands. I make no exception to the general rule in the counties through which I have recently journeyed. I would not be understood as depreciating the system of guerilla warfare properly, legitimately carried on, taking it to be a most effectual war to discourage and frighten the Yankees, who have a fearful terror of the system. By proper organization and officering, it could be made a most efficacious means of ridding the country of the foe, but the present system relieves the army—robs it of thousands of able musket bearers, damaging our own supporters without accomplishing favorable results. It will be remembered how one hundred years ago, before the first revolutionary struggle, that the British General Braddock, at the head of a European army of veterans, whose phalanx never trembled on the crimson battle fields of the old World, against the advice of Washington, led his serried ranks against the Indians and French, a mere scouting party of whom, numbering but 300, ambuscaded the 3000 fighting as guerillas, and killed and put to flight the pompous little army that had called forth the admiration of Washington, capturing their entire train and artillery, and killing Gen. Braddock. Guerrilla warfare properly controlled, could accomplish as much as this for us.—The proper method of organization would be to detach regular troops of tried metal from the army, under energetic officers, and recall the parties of bandits at present infesting the borders. It generally turns out that these small bodies disorganize after the advance of the Confederate forces, fully one-half their number escaping into the abolition lines in order to avoid the conscription. Such parties usually band together in squads of from two to half a dozen, turn highwaymen and rob travelers indiscriminately, while robed in grey uniform or citizens clothes, representing themselves as Confederate scouts. The number of such parties encircling Memphis within a radius of seven miles is fully 150.—I believe myself excusable for digressing at such length upon a topic of such importance and interest to our cause.

A ROIT IN IRELAND.—A terrible roit occurred in Belfast, Ireland, two weeks ago. A letter from Dublin, dated July 16, says:

The roiting was renewed in Belfast on Tuesday night, notwithstanding the precaution taken by the magistrates. Orders were given that all the public houses in the disturbed district of the town should be closed at half past five o'clock. Nearly four hundred police were on duty, posted in places where their services were most likely to be required; but Mill street and Castle street were early occupied by the Roman Catholic party of the belligerents, and knocked down and kicked any of "the enemy" who happened to stray in among them. A soiree, was being held in the Orange Hall, College streets, and towards this the mob rushed, but were stopped by the police. Thus balked, they commenced to break in the windows in a number of Protestant houses in Queen street. The Magistrates present were the Mayor of Belfast, Mr. Orme, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Veaner, Dr. McGee, and Dr. Murney. Mr. Taylor. was struck with a stick on the head, and Mr. Orme, with a stone in the face. The Orangemen retaliated by breaking the windows of the Roman Catholics, and among those whom they visited in this way was the Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Dorrain. They broke the windows in the house of the proprietors of the Northern Whig

The factions continued to smash the windows of their political and religious antagonists in various directions and in one instance they would have wreaked their wrath on one another if a strong body of police had not rushed in between them. A considerable number of arrests were made. and about 12 o'clock the streets were cleared, and the police were permitted to return to their barracks. The most anomalous thing in Ireland, perhaps, is their chronic warfare of low factions in a town so industrious, prosperous, enlightened, and religious, as Belfast. It is too bad that the heads of two or three magistrates should be broken every summer in honor to James II. or William III.

### Letter from a Yankee Prisoner in Fort Sumter.

The Easton (Pa) *Express* publishes the following letter from Assistant Engineer Harmony of Easton, who was one of the naval expedition that undertook to storm Fort Sumter and was made a prisoner. He writes as follows to his parents:

FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON, S. C., }
Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863. }

*My Dear Parents:*

You may be surprised to receive a letter from me dated from this place of "bricks and mortar," but so it is. An expedition was fitted out to assault and carry the fort. We reckoned without our host; for in place of we taking, we were taken. The way it was is this: At about 4 30 P. M. Capt. Williams collected the different boats comprising the expedition. Among the number were two boats from the Housatonic. I volunteered to go in the one commanded by Lieut. Brower, (the other was in command of M. M. Butler) We found that our party was in the third division, and commanded by the Flag Lieutenant S. W. Preston.—We were towed within a hundred yards of the fort and cast adrift. We then formed line and proceeded towards Sumter. When within fifty yards of the fort we were hailed and fired upon by the sentinel. We gave a yell and pitched in in good style, but it was no go.

All of Captain Williams's, one of Lieut. Preston's (our boat,) and one from Lieut. Reine's division were all that landed. The others, about 18, commenced firing their revolvers and skedaddled. We, who landed, quickly formed under Captain Williams, (I as Lieutenant,) and tried "to rush up the rocks," but it was no go. We tried to do what we volunteered to do, but could not, so we got in one of the many indentures made in the walls by Gen. Gillmore, and came to the conclusion it would be best for us to surrender, which we did. Our men behaved nobly, and we are now prisoners of war. Some of our party received letters from those who were among the skeddaddlers, wishing they were with us. At all events, we all done what we volunteered to do, which was to get inside Fort Sumter (although prisoners.) The officers in command here are perfect gentleman, and treat us as brave men, which we showed we were in our three successive attempts up the side of the fort. Not a man quailed, but all rushed towards the parapet with the intention of either placing the flag on its walls or falling in the attempt.—Very fortunately only four were killed and about sixteen wounded. I, as usual, am one of the lucky ones, escaping without a scratch. The scene after we landed I will try to describe at another time; it was fearful as well as amusing.

Yours, affectionately, J. H. H.

GUMBO'S LESSON ON ECONOMY.—"Gumbo," said a planter to his negro, "climb up that tree and thin out the branches." To which the negro said: "Well massa, if I go up dar and fell out and broke my nick dar'll be a thousand dollar out o' your pocket—If ye just hire a Irishman to go up dar and he fall out and kill he self, dar'll be no loss to nobody.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 186', by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2nd, 1863.

The flag of truce steamer New York arrived at City Point this forenoon, with official dispatches for Mr. Ould. She brought four Confederate officers, long since declared exchanged, seven privates, three citizens, and Mrs. Wilder, wife of the Russian Consul at Savannah

### LATE NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 2, 1863.

The Baltimore American, of the 1st inst., has been received. Dispatches from Rosecrans's army state that his strong position near Chattanooga remains unchanged, and no attempt has been made to disturb it.

General Joseph Hooker arrived at Cincinnati on Tuesday night.

The losses in Rosecrans's army, as far as ascertained, are one Brigadier General, six Colonels, two Majors, five Captains and eight Lieutenants, killed; and two Brigadier Generals and two hundred and sixty-eight other officers wounded.

McCook's and Crittenden's corps have been consolidated, and Granger placed in command.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the conduct of McCook and Crittenden in the late battles.

Francis J. Grund, formerly a prominent Democrat of Philadelphia, but lately turned Republican, died of apoplexy on Wednesday night. He was excited by the hooting and groans of a Democratic procession whilst passing by his residence.

Kirby Smith is reported at Arkadelphia with 27,000 troops.

The powder mill at Arkadelphia has exploded, destroying one hundred thousand kegs of powder.

The Baltimore Gazette has been suppressed by order of Gen. Schenck.

The Russian Admiral and officers of the Russian fleet at New York were entertained at a dinner there on Monday. The visitors have been invited to Boston by the Council of that city.

On Monday, Meade and a number of other officers dined with John Minor Botts.

A Washington correspondent says that there will be a new draft for six hundred thousand men, from which the government expects to get two hundred thousand.

The British ship-of-the-line Nile, with Admiral Milne on board, and the British steam frigate Immortalite have arrived at New York; also the French frigate Guerriere.

An arrival from San Francisco brings the report that the English fleet have been defeated by the Japanese in attempting to take one of their forts.

The failure of a heavy gold speculator in New York is reported. He is said to be half a million dollars short of his deliveries.

Gold advanced on Tuesday to 143½. The latest quotation is 141½.

The Russian reply [to England, France and Austria, on the Polish question,] intimates that a further prolongation of diplomatic discussion is superfluous. Russia assumes full responsibility for her acts.

It was rumored that Mr. Mason had withdrawn in consequence of the systematic rudeness of Lord Russell.

A decline has taken place on the Paris Bourse, owing to apprehensions of unpleasant feelings between the United States and France in relation to the Florida.

Eight thousand Irishmen are to be enrolled for service in the New Mexican Empire.

The frigate Constitution was at Gibraltar on the 11th ult.

The Liverpool Cotton Market had been excited, and long staples had advanced ½ to 1d. The advance, however, was partially lost by a decline of ½d. Breadstuffs dull.

### FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3, 1863.

Advices from Charleston on the 25th inst., state that Gillmore was busily engaged remodeling batteries Gregg and Wagner, and was making rapid progress towards completing his arrangements for bombarding the city.

Russell closes a despatch to Lord Napier, thus: If Russia does not perform all that depends upon her to further the moderate and conciliatory views of the three powers, if she does not enter upon the path opened to her by their friendly counsels, she makes herself responsible for the serious consequences which a prolongation of the troubles in Poland may produce.

### FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2d, 1863.

The enemy's movements on Morris Island indicate rather the design of a permanent occupation than of immediate operations. Two Monitors are kept close in, doing picket duty. There was scarcely any firing to-day.

POOR OLD DUPONT.—Admiral Dupont, who was kicked overboard for failing to take Charleston, in response to an invitation to partake of a public dinner in Philadelphia very significantly says:

It is very gratifying to me, gentlemen, that you propose to acknowledge, by a public dinner, services which in another quarter have been appreciated so differently.

A life dedicated to my profession entitled me to a field of duty where arduous service was to be rendered; how arduous and varied that service has been my countrymen can now very imperfectly judge. But till history shall lift the veil which transient interests, public or personal, throw over the events of that period, I owe it to my companions in arms to say that the country cannot over-estimate the obligations due the officers and men, who, under my command, were always crowned by victory when my professional experience was consulted and respected, and who showed themselves more heroic in their failure before Charleston than when victorious at Port Royal.

For myself, *even if passing events have not already vindicated me*, I can await the verdict of history, and in the meantime shall bear with me the grateful recollections of your kindness.

The New York *World* has the following comment on the above:

It will be remembered that after the unsuccessful attack upon Fort Sumter, Admiral Dupont was very violently assailed in several widely circulated Administration papers. It was alleged that on that occasion the monitors' guns had irreparably damaged the walls of Sumter, and that had the fight been renewed the next day Charleston must inevitably have fallen. It was these statements which confessedly led to the substitution of Admiral Dahlgren for Admiral Dupont in the command of the South Atlantic squadron. The experience of the past month is a triumphant vindication of Admiral Dupont. It is now clear that he could no more have taken the monitors abreast of the city of Charleston without the co-operation of the army, than he could have made a voyage with them to the moon.

NEWS FROM THE ISLANDS.—The enemy opened a brisk fire upon three different points yesterday, alternately firing on Fort Sumter, Fort Johnson and Battery Simkins. The firing was from Gadberry Hill, at intervals of from ten to fifteen minutes. The shells thrown were from a two hundred pounder Parrott, and, judging from the amount of sand and dirt thrown up, did considerable execution in digging holes where they fell. The only casualty we heard reported was one negro struck by a brick, at Fort Johnson, and slightly injured.

Fort Moultrie and Battery Simkins continue to keep up a steady fire on Batteries Gregg and Wagner. Two men were seen carried off from the latter Battery Wednesday morning.

It was reported that the enemy had mounted two more guns at Battery Gregg. A large derrick was knocked over by our fire yesterday afternoon.

One Monitor appears to be continually moving between Cummings' Point and Fort Sumter, and nosing about as if on a reconnoisance. The rest of the fleet remained quiet.

*Chas. Courier*, 1st inst.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. EWELL.—The Richmond Whig tells a good anecdote of Gen. Ewell and the clergymen of Carlisle, Penn. When Gen. Ewell entered that city, the clergymen called upon him in a body and asked whether they might open their churches on the ensuing Sunday."

"Certrinly," said Gen. Ewell, "I wish myself to attend church."

They retired but soon re-appeared, and in the most deferential tone inquired whether he objected to their praying for the President of the United States.

"Not at all," replied Gen. Ewell, "I know of no man who is more in need of your prayers."

The Yankee preachers silently withdrew.

### MARRIED.

In this town, on the 1st inst., by John J. Conoley, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. PERDEW, to Miss MARY E. KING.

In Brunswick county, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. G. W. Pugh, Private A. M. F. CAMERON, Company C, 35th Regiment N. C. T., to Miss ELIZA TURNAGE, of Green county, N. C.

### DIED.

In this town, on the evening of the 2nd instant, SALLIE GREEN, infant daughter of John and Sarah L. Nutt, aged 1 year, 7 months and 10 days.